

'Playing With Fire'

Qadhafi Gives Sadat Warning On Sending Troops to Border

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi said in an interview published today by Le Monde that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is "playing with fire" by sending troop reinforcements to the Libyan frontier.

In the latest exchange between the Arab neighbors, Col. Qadhafi said, "I do not know yet whether he is bluffing or not. Whatever the case, he is playing with fire. The conquest of Libya is not an easy enterprise."

"The Italians tried to invade our country in 1911, thinking they could take us over in 20 hours. They spent 20 years fighting a fierce popular resistance. Today our people are defending not only their country but also a revolution that brought them dignity and a good life."

"The Egyptian chief of state continues to make hysterical statements and calls me a madman while I have always treated him with the utmost courtesy. He persists in concentrating his troops at the Libyan border although I repeatedly and tirelessly have told him I am willing to speak with him without any military or psychological constraint," Col. Qadhafi said.

Mr. Sadat two weeks ago charged that Libya was training mercenaries to invade the Sudan, Tunisia, Chad, and Egypt but that this time Col. Qadhafi "will not escape from me."

Col. Qadhafi told Le Monde that "it is clear that the behavior and the declarations of Sadat are those of a madman. Nothing justifies his warmongering, except, perhaps, the critical situation he faces in his country."

Speaking of possible military aid from abroad, Col. Qadhafi said, "We naturally have the solidarity of Algeria. It will not necessarily take the form of military

aid. We dispose of a tremendous credit with the Arab masses from the Atlantic to the Gulf, whose interests and aspirations we represent. That is what counts in the end."

He dismissed any possibility that Egypt could organize a coup against him. "Overthrow the regime? What regime? In Libya the power is in the hands of the people."

As to rumors of a coup attempt Aug. 19, he said, "It was simply practice in preparation for the military parade to be held in Tripoli Sept. 1."

On the issue of terrorism Col. Qadhafi said, "Terrorism is any act directed against innocent civilians, who have nothing to do with the cause that is defended. We condemn this form of violence irrevocably whatever the motivations and the excuses of its authors."

Egyptian Refueling Banned
CAIRO, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Libya has ordered a ban on the refueling of Egyptian aircraft in Libyan cities, the newspaper Al Akhbar said Tuesday.

Dail Receives Anti-IRA Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of emergency, the government introduced two bills. One would suspend certain provisions of the Constitution to enable the police to hold a suspect for seven days instead of 48 hours, the other contained the increased penalties for subversive activities.

Mr. Cosgrave said the government's decision to declare a state of emergency was prompted by the bombing and escape at a Dublin court last month and the assassination July 21 of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

Mr. Cosgrave stressed that the proposed laws are aimed not only at the IRA, but also at Protestant terrorists from Northern Ireland who repeatedly have struck across the frontier.

He spoke of the "overspill of violence" from the North and warned that terrorism, whatever its source, has created "the most serious consequences" for Ireland.

London Rally Set

BELFAST, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The two women leaders of the growing movement for peace will attend their campaign to London today with a rally there Saturday, they announced today.

Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, both Catholics, have led three recent marches through Belfast by Catholics and Protestants demanding an end to violence. The third march last weekend brought out more than 25,000 people.

The Lockheed Bribe Scandal: More Repercussions Emerge Netherlands West Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

tighter control over the activities of the royal family.

While overwhelmingly rejecting left-wing calls for the criminal prosecution of the prince, parliamentary leaders demanded legislation defining far more closely the role of the royal family.

Ask Clarification

In particular, they urged the government to define which members of the royal house were subject to possible prosecution in future.

The Premier promised that a draft bill on this preparation ever before the scandal broke here in February, would be submitted to parliament "in due time."

Japanese Press Probe

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Japanese prosecutors investigating Lockheed payoffs to Japanese officials have taken additional testimony from Carl Kotchian, former Lockheed Aircraft Corp. chief executive.

A source close to the Japanese probe indicated that the Japanese were seeking Mr. Kotchian's testimony on six Tokyo politicians allegedly involved in \$2 million in Lockheed payoffs in Japan to influence sales. The testimony was given in U.S. District Court here.

Greeks Open Inquiry

ATHENS, Aug. 31 (AP).—An official inquiry is under way concerning alleged payoffs by Lockheed to Greek officials, Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Toissas said today.

He said that data supplied by the U.S. government into the Lockheed bribe scandal prompted the investigation. Washington provided the data after repeated petitions by Greece, two trips to Washington by the secretary-general of the Justice Ministry and the signing of an accord.

Andreotti Involvement Denied

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Christian Democratic newspaper Il Popolo yesterday sharply denied allegations that Premier Giulio Andreotti might be implicated in the Lockheed bribes scandal. The allegations were made by the left-wing magazine Espresso.



Bobbies move in on rioters in the Notting Hill section, London, during Monday melee.

Injured Toll Is 450 in London Riot

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Scotland Yard's top policeman today urged militant black youths to "cool it" after a night of rioting at a West Indian carnival left more than 450 persons injured, shops, houses and restaurants looted or damaged and 69 persons under arrest.

The outbreak in London's Notting Hill area, heavily populated by West Indian immigrants, was the city's worst violence with racial overtones in many years. Community leaders feared it would exacerbate relations between the almost exclusively white police force and London's non-white immigrants.

"If I have a message to everyone involved, it is: cool it," Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Robert Mark told a news conference. "It may seem melodramatic to say this, but when temperatures rise and bricks begin to fly, it is easy for someone to lose his life."

The violence broke out in the closing hours of a three-day carnival staged annually for the last decade by West Indians in Notting Hill. The festival, with many participants in West Indian costumes, features steel bands, reggae music and street dancing.

Arrest of a Pickpocket

Sir Robert said about 150,000 revelers and about 1,600 policemen were in the racially mixed neighborhood in West London, when the trouble erupted over a scuffle between police and black youths. Scotland Yard said officers were attacked by the youths, who tried to free an arrested pickpocket on a crowded street.

"Almost all the trouble came from young people—youths and girls between the ages of 14 and 19," Sir Robert said, "and it was definitely discernible that they were using this occasion to rob other people taking part in the festival."

Scotland Yard said 60 persons—80 of them nonwhite—were arrested and face a total of 75 charges, including robbery, pos-

session of offensive weapons, theft, threatening behavior and assault and obstruction. Fifteen of them are juveniles, a spokesman said.

Notting Hill was the scene of racial violence in August, 1968. In a trial stemming from those disturbances, nine white youths who called themselves "nigger hunters" were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment for looting the area in cars and beating up nonwhites.

Police Vs. Hoodlums

Last night's violence was seen more as a confrontation between police and hoodlums. But the outbreak inevitably had racial overtones because many black youths view the London police as representatives of the white establishment. Despite recruitment drives for more nonwhite policemen, the metropolitan police have only 52 nonwhites in a force of about 23,000.

Sir Robert said 325 policemen and 131 civilians were hurt in the disturbances. He said the three most serious police casualties were a sergeant who had 30 stitches after a knife or razor attack, a constable who had five stitches in a head wound and another officer who was knifed in the groin while helping a black woman who was being robbed by a black man.

Differences in Medical Care Revealed in U.S., U.K. Study

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—British doctors are far more likely to make house calls than their U.S. counterparts, and a higher percentage of their patients are sick.

Doctors in Britain also take greater care in obtaining complete medical histories from their patients. But they give fewer complete physical examinations than U.S. doctors, who are more likely to hospitalize patients and order extensive laboratory tests.

These differences show up in a comparison of medical practices in Britain and the United States published in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal.

The study shows that U.S. and British patients expect different types of medical care and that the American way, with its emphasis on detailed examinations and hospitalization, is more expensive.

The survey, which offered no conclusions on which system better serves the patient, pointed out major shortcomings in both countries—including the possible overuse of laboratory tests in the United States and the lack of complete physical examinations in Britain.

'Somer' Conclusions

"The rather somber conclusions that must be drawn from this survey are that neither group of doctors can be particularly happy with the results," said the team of British and U.S. general practitioners who made the comparison.

Two British GPs—Dr. Geoffrey Marsh and Dr. John Whewell—and Dr. Robert Wallace of the University of Iowa's department of preventive medicine recruited 28 doctors from northeast England and 28 from Iowa to go over 100 of their patients' records each and analyze how they were treated.

In all, medical records from 2,466 U.S. and 2,744 British patients were compared. In England, almost one in five patients were seen in their homes—a practice the study showed has fallen out of favor in the United States, where doctors saw less than one patient in 100 at home. Most of the English house calls were to see children under 5 and the elderly; 83 per cent of patients older than 80 were seen at home.

In Iowa, 15 per cent of the patients seen by doctors were listed as well compared to 3.9 per cent of the English patients. Among Americans, most of the visits to doctors by "well patients" were for routine physicals or baby check-ups.

Conventional Wisdom

"In Britain," the authors wrote, "society's traditional and conventional wisdom is that 'If you feel well, you are well.'"

A patient who went to a British doctor was more likely to have a medical history taken. But one patient in eight received no physical examination, compared to one patient in 30 in Iowa. Consultations lasted longer in Iowa for both well and sick patients.

"Indeed," the study said, "in

The rioters looted a grocery shop, a supermarket, a liquor shop and two clothing stores. Police said they also damaged 31 shops, offices, restaurants, telephone booths and public toilets. Today many shopkeepers were repairing plate-glass windows broken during the riot.

Tourist Area

The Notting Hill area is known to many foreign tourists who have visited its Portobello Road street market, which is open on Saturdays. It attracts many street musicians called "buskers," who pass the hat among the crowds.

Two Laborite members of Parliament today urged a government inquiry into the disturbances and their causes.

Milly Harrington, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, the capital's governing body, said after visiting Notting Hill, "The riots have come as no surprise to those of us who have been advocating more co-ordinated programs for London's inner-city flash points."

"We have learned a great deal about incipient danger and eruptions in ghettos. Some of the stark causes behind yesterday's deplorable events are high unemployment, bad housing and a degree of complacency about areas of deprivation."

The defendants had been charged with challenging the Constitution that Mr. Park had rewritten in 1971 to grant himself almost unlimited powers. They had been accused also of violating a 1975 presidential decree banning all criticism of the regime, including criticism of the decree itself.

The defendants, almost all educated in the United States or Britain, were convicted for publicly exposing democratic ideals. It is unclear how far Washington has gone to try to persuade Mr. Park, an aloof former army officer, that the United States still considers these ideals important.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul sent two Korean employees to attend the trial sessions but not an American diplomat. An embassy spokesman declined to say whether the embassy had officially expressed to the Park government any criticism of the trial or the sentences.

Discussing U.S. policy in Korea in congressional testimony last March, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "The Korean human rights situation is an important element in our policy considerations. We have strongly made known our views to the Korean government."

But, he went on, "at the same time, we cannot lose sight of our basic concerns over the security situation on the Korean peninsula."

When the two U.S. Army officers were killed by the North Korean guards, the Ford administration took the initiative in responding with military movements and reportedly informed Mr. Park of its actions only after the decision had been made in Washington. Then a sudden decision by the State Department to reverse its rejection of a message of regret from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea caught Seoul by surprise.

Respect Our Rights

"If the United States can tell Park what to do at Panmunjom," a Korean Catholic priest said the other day, "why can't it tell him to respect our rights a little more?"

Should the United States, as some American critics of the Park regime suggest, terminate its aid and withdraw the 41,000 U.S. servicemen remaining in South Korea as a means of putting pressure on Mr. Park to ease his rule?

That, most U.S. officials and even some Korean dissidents argue, might only encourage North Korea's President Kim to undertake military action against the South.

Or should the United States, in the interest of what some U.S. diplomats contend is the greater interest of preserving peace and human lives, go along with Mr. Park and continue its military presence and aid?

For the coming fiscal year, the Ford administration has requested \$3.3 million in military grants to South Korea and \$770 million for loans for the Koreans to purchase U.S. arms.

Whether course Washington chooses, the cost of continued U.S.

The U.S. Dilemma in South Korea

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (NYT).—As a judge read out guilty verdicts Saturday in the trial of 18 prominent South Koreans charged with anti-government activities, his courtroom was shaken by a sonic boom.

It apparently had been caused by a U.S.-or American-supplied jet fighter plane on patrol near the Demilitarized Zone, 30 miles away. "To some in the packed courtroom, it was an ironic reminder that U.S. efforts to preserve peace in Korea have involved continued support of the repressive government of President Park Chung Hee."

For U.S. officials here, the situation presents a dilemma.

Two weeks ago, two U.S. Army officers were beaten to death by North Korean guards at the Panmunjom truce site in the Demilitarized Zone, after a dispute over the trimming of a tree that the Americans said blocked their view of a forward U.S. observation post.

In response, the Ford administration reinforced the U.S. military presence here with two squadrons of jet fighters and sent a Navy task force, led by the aircraft carrier Midway, to Korean waters.

Resolution Seen

That crisis now seems well on its way to being resolved, with Washington reportedly prepared to agree to a North Korean plan to divide the joint security area at Panmunjom and to separate UN Command and Communist guards. In theory, this should prevent clashes.

But on Saturday, the other side of the dilemma came to the fore again. At the end of South Korea's most important political trial, 18 respected intellectuals, including church and political leaders, were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two to eight years.

Among them were former President Yun Po Sun; Kim Dae Jung, an opposition politician who was defeated by Mr. Park in the 1971 presidential election; Han Suk Hon, a noted Quaker leader, and the country's first woman lawyer, Lee The Young. Five Roman Catholic priests and seven Protestant ministers were also convicted.

The defendants had been charged with challenging the Constitution that Mr. Park had rewritten in 1971 to grant himself almost unlimited powers. They had been accused also of violating a 1975 presidential decree banning all criticism of the regime, including criticism of the decree itself.

The defendants, almost all educated in the United States or Britain, were convicted for publicly exposing democratic ideals. It is unclear how far Washington has gone to try to persuade Mr. Park, an aloof former army officer, that the United States still considers these ideals important.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul sent two Korean employees to attend the trial sessions but not an American diplomat. An embassy spokesman declined to say whether the embassy had officially expressed to the Park government any criticism of the trial or the sentences.

Discussing U.S. policy in Korea in congressional testimony last March, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "The Korean human rights situation is an important element in our policy considerations. We have strongly made known our views to the Korean government."

But, he went on, "at the same time, we cannot lose sight of our basic concerns over the security situation on the Korean peninsula."

When the two U.S. Army officers were killed by the North Korean guards, the Ford administration took the initiative in responding with military movements and reportedly informed Mr. Park of its actions only after the decision had been made in Washington. Then a sudden decision by the State Department to reverse its rejection of a message of regret from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea caught Seoul by surprise.

Respect Our Rights

"If the United States can tell Park what to do at Panmunjom," a Korean Catholic priest said the other day, "why can't it tell him to respect our rights a little more?"

Should the United States, as some American critics of the Park regime suggest, terminate its aid and withdraw the 41,000 U.S. servicemen remaining in South Korea as a means of putting pressure on Mr. Park to ease his rule?

That, most U.S. officials and even some Korean dissidents argue, might only encourage North Korea's President Kim to undertake military action against the South.

Or should the United States, in the interest of what some U.S. diplomats contend is the greater interest of preserving peace and human lives, go along with Mr. Park and continue its military presence and aid?

For the coming fiscal year, the Ford administration has requested \$3.3 million in military grants to South Korea and \$770 million for loans for the Koreans to purchase U.S. arms.

Whether course Washington chooses, the cost of continued U.S.

News Analysis

The U.S. Dilemma in South Korea

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (NYT).—As a judge read out guilty verdicts Saturday in the trial of 18 prominent South Koreans charged with anti-government activities, his courtroom was shaken by a sonic boom.

It apparently had been caused by a U.S.-or American-supplied jet fighter plane on patrol near the Demilitarized Zone, 30 miles away. "To some in the packed courtroom, it was an ironic reminder that U.S. efforts to preserve peace in Korea have involved continued support of the repressive government of President Park Chung Hee."

For U.S. officials here, the situation presents a dilemma.

Two weeks ago, two U.S. Army officers were beaten to death by North Korean guards at the Panmunjom truce site in the Demilitarized Zone, after a dispute over the trimming of a tree that the Americans said blocked their view of a forward U.S. observation post.

In response, the Ford administration reinforced the U.S. military presence here with two squadrons of jet fighters and sent a Navy task force, led by the aircraft carrier Midway, to Korean waters.

Resolution Seen

That crisis now seems well on its way to being resolved, with Washington reportedly prepared to agree to a North Korean plan to divide the joint security area at Panmunjom and to separate UN Command and Communist guards. In theory, this should prevent clashes.

But on Saturday, the other side of the dilemma came to the fore again. At the end of South Korea's most important political trial, 18 respected intellectuals, including church and political leaders, were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two to eight years.

Among them were former President Yun Po Sun; Kim Dae Jung, an opposition politician who was defeated by Mr. Park in the 1971 presidential election; Han Suk Hon, a noted Quaker leader, and the country's first woman lawyer, Lee The Young. Five Roman Catholic priests and seven Protestant ministers were also convicted.

The defendants had been charged with challenging the Constitution that Mr. Park had rewritten in 1971 to grant himself almost unlimited powers. They had been accused also of violating a 1975 presidential decree banning all criticism of the regime, including criticism of the decree itself.

The defendants, almost all educated in the United States or Britain, were convicted for publicly exposing democratic ideals. It is unclear how far Washington has gone to try to persuade Mr. Park, an aloof former army officer, that the United States still considers these ideals important.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul sent two Korean employees to attend the trial sessions but not an American diplomat. An embassy spokesman declined to say whether the embassy had officially expressed to the Park government any criticism of the trial or the sentences.

Discussing U.S. policy in Korea in congressional testimony last March, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "The Korean human rights situation is an important element in our policy considerations. We have strongly made known our views to the Korean government."

But, he went on, "at the same time, we cannot lose sight of our basic concerns over the security situation on the Korean peninsula."

When the two U.S. Army officers were killed by the North Korean guards, the Ford administration took the initiative in responding with military movements and reportedly informed Mr. Park of its actions only after the decision had been made in Washington. Then a sudden decision by the State Department to reverse its rejection of a message of regret from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea caught Seoul by surprise.

Respect Our Rights

"If the United States can tell Park what to do at Panmunjom," a Korean Catholic priest said the other day, "why can't it tell him to respect our rights a little more?"

Should the United States, as some American critics of the Park regime suggest, terminate its aid and withdraw the 41,000 U.S. servicemen remaining in South Korea as a means of putting pressure on Mr. Park to ease his rule?

That, most U.S. officials and even some Korean dissidents argue, might only encourage North Korea's President Kim to undertake military action against the South.

Or should the United States, in the interest of what some U.S. diplomats contend is the greater interest of preserving peace and human lives, go along with Mr. Park and continue its military presence and aid?

For the coming fiscal year, the Ford administration has requested \$3.3 million in military grants to South Korea and \$770 million for loans for the Koreans to purchase U.S. arms.

Whether course Washington chooses, the cost of continued U.S.

Washington, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Ford, expressing U.S. concern about human rights in South Korea, sent a note yesterday to South Korean Ambassador Pyong Chom. Hahn State Department spokesman Fred Brown said today.

He described the note as a communication of concern, and not a protest. He declined to give details.

The note was required under the foreign-aid bill passed last month by Congress, which said that it "views with disturbance the erosion of important civil liberties in South Korea. The measure asked President Ford to communicate that concern to the South Korean government within 60 days.

involvement here is constantly borne home by events.

Ford Voices Concern

Washington, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Ford, expressing U.S. concern about human rights in South Korea, sent a note yesterday to South Korean Ambassador Pyong Chom. Hahn State Department spokesman Fred Brown said today.

He described the note as a communication of concern, and not a protest. He declined to give details.

The note was required under the foreign-aid bill passed last month by Congress, which said that it "views with disturbance the erosion of important civil liberties in South Korea. The measure asked President Ford to communicate that concern to the South Korean government within 60 days.

Meeting at Panmunjom

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (AP).—Representatives of the UN Command and North Korea met today for a meeting of secretaries of the Korean Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom. The discussed new security arrangements for the truce village, command spokesman said.

B-52 Flights End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers have ended 10 days of practice radar bombing runs over South Korea, flight conducted amid the tension at the slaying of the two U.S. Army officers. A Pentagon spokesman said today that the last B-52 flight returned to Guam yesterday. He did not rule out a resumption of the flights over South Korea.

U.S. Fears Nuclear Ambition Of South Korea and Pakistan

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—High-ranking administration officials, elaborating on reports that Taiwan has begun producing weapon-grade plutonium, said yesterday that they were equally concerned about the nuclear intentions of South Korea and Pakistan.

"We don't want to jump on Taiwan alone," an official said, adding that the U.S. government had received indications that all three Asian countries "have made the decision to go nuclear," that is, to manufacture their own atomic weapons.

In addition, he said, the administration has received "clear indications that at least some important people are interested in going nuclear" in Argentina, Brazil, Libya and South Africa. He said the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency currently viewed these four countries as being "in the realm of speculation" as far as their nuclear-weapons potential was concerned.

The official said, however, that it was apparent that "a psychology of reticence" has overcome a number of "Third World governments" because of the realization that the United States is pulling back from international security commitments.

Another United States official said the Ford administration was under no illusion that it could singlehandedly stop countries like Taiwan or Pakistan from developing nuclear weapons. "Our policy is one of containment rather than stopping what we know we cannot stop," he said.

This official noted that, as a

result of India's 1974 detonation of a nuclear device using U.S. and Canadian equipment, a nuclear-fuel supplies, the administration had "tuned up" antennas on detecting future diversions of atomic material into the making of explosives devices.

As a result, he continued, administration has been receiving a much larger flow of information from other countries on development of nuclear technology.

He pointed out that last spring the administration had success in persuading South Korea to cancel a contract for a French nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant, and had since attempted to apply pressure on Pakistan not to purchase an identical reprocess plant.

Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel rods into more or less pure plutonium is regarded as a step in developing an atom bomb. It takes about 13 pounds of plutonium to manufacture a small atomic weapon.

Speaking of Taiwan, the official said that the administration was "frankly concerned" there is an overreaction to indications that have surrounded a long time, as well indications from other countries that they may have made decision to go nuclear.

Accord Set On Tax Item

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

rent tax law to allow taxpayers taking the standard deduction also claim credit for foreign tax. A taxpayer, instead of itemizing his deductions, can take a six (standard) deduction of 16 cent of his income up to a maximum of \$2,600 (\$2,300 for six persons). The bill now being introduced would raise those amounts to \$2,800 and \$2,400 respectively. Tax regulations now allow credits only to those taxpayers who itemize deductions.

Gap Is Closed

Election Panel Rules

Women's Group Can Finance Ford-Carter Debates on TV

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—A League of Women voters finance debates between candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties at violating the ban on campaign contributions during election, the Federal Election Commission ruled yesterday. A statement approved unanimously, the commission held, that the league may not direct contributions from corporations or labor unions to support the nonpartisan election.

Mondale Hits World Sale of Classic Arms

By Robert Shogan

FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—A vice-presidential nominee Mondale yesterday said that the rising international traffic in conventional weapons is a greater danger to world than nuclear weapons.

Minnesota senator blamed "scandalous" policies of the U.S. administration for the increase in sales of arms abroad from about \$1.4 billion in 1968 to about \$10 billion currently.

Mondale was once proud to call the arsenal of democracy. Mondale told about 600 members and guests of the Commonwealth Club in a luncheon.

"Now, I'm afraid, if we're careful, we'll just be an armory," he said.

meet the danger, Sen. Mondale said, the United States must restrain its own sales and put the issue of international control of the arms trade at the front rank of the world agenda.

As a start toward international action, Sen. Mondale suggested a special session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

He expressed in this speech, Mondale's first major foreign policy statement as a vice-presidential candidate, reflected his views on the arms trade. Mondale said the speech had been approved by top foreign policy advisers to Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, including Paul Warnke, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and others.

He said Mondale but of the Democratic ticket.

Los Angeles Times

S-Soviet Talks Chemical War

BUENA, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union said yesterday that "useful" talks had been achieved in bilateral consultations held here last month about establishing a ban on chemical weapons.

Unannounced issued statements in Washington and Moscow made available here said that talks concerned a possible initiative for banning the toxic weapons as a first step toward a complete prohibition of chemical warfare.

The consultations, which began last week and ended Friday, were pursuant to the July 1974 summit agreement between Richard Nixon, then president, and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The 30-in Geneva disarmament conference has discussed the issue seven years but has made progress, mainly because of the over policing procedures.

Iran Killings Tied to Radio System

TEHRAN, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Officials here confirmed three Iranian men killed in an ambush by Iranian forces were working on a top-secret radio system capable of transmitting radio communications to Soviet Union, U.S. source today.

A source said the confirmation was made by a security official at a meeting of business leaders at the U.S. embassy yesterday. The source said the meeting was held on how to avoid terrorist attacks.

Iran Seeks to Free Captured Britons

HARTOUM, the Sudan, Aug. 31.—The Sudan is negotiating with Britain with the Sudanese Marxist guerrilla Tigra Liberation Front for the release of a British couple, Linda and Stephanie Tyler, and two children, a British Embassy spokesman said today.

The family was kidnapped in the Province last May. A British spokesman said, "The British government is not ready to consider the question of the reported million ransom demanded by the front." The Sudan has successfully negotiated the release of 11 Americans in the last year and another Ethiopian separatist.

that agreement had been reached with representatives of President Ford on a format and schedule for a series of debates.

The White House denied that any final decisions had been reached, but Ford advisers did not dispute the general description of the sessions outlined by Mr. Carter.

Other Candidates
The decision by the commission appeared to remove all but one obstacle to holding the first presidential debates since 1960. That involves the possibility that candidates other than Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter will seek a court order barring the TV sessions.

Both Eugene McCarthy, the former Minnesota senator running as an independent, and Lester Maddox, the nominee of the American Independent party, have threatened to file lawsuits contending the proposed debates are discriminatory because they exclude them.

Mr. McCarthy charged that the commission was a " kangaroo court" and part of "the incumbents' protection association." He said he would ask the Federal Communications Commission to rule that he should be included in the debates, then go into federal court if he loses his appeal to the agency.

Mr. Carter said tentative agreement had been reached with Republican representatives to hold three 75-minute debates beginning about the third week of next month.

This appeared to be a compromise between the Ford and Carter forces on length, number and scheduling of the confrontations. It remained unclear, however, whether Mr. Ford's desire that the first debate be restricted to national defense would prevail.

Unstructured Format
Mr. Carter said yesterday that he favored "an unstructured format" to give the voters in the TV audience a better opportunity to decide how much I know compared to what he knows and what our general opinions are.

At the White House, Ron Nease, the presidential press secretary, reminded newsmen that the official negotiating teams for the debates will meet here tomorrow. He reported that "progress has been made" but no final decisions reached.

The commission's decision, while barring direct contributions by corporations and unions to the debate fund, permitted political action committees established by both groups to give money for this purpose, without limitation to the League of Women Voters.

Political action committees are set up by unions and corporations to receive voluntary contributions from members and from stockholders and executives, respectively, and use the money for political donations to candidates or other committees favoring the labor or management positions.

The commission also decided to adopt language that would have permitted the women's group to accept contributions from foundations that are also corporations.

The league protested, in a statement late yesterday, that the ban on its acceptance of corporate or union funds for the debates was "inconsistent with existing law" and "may have a negative effect on future nonpartisan activities designed to inform the electorate."

Abuses are continuing—sometimes to a lesser extent—but in such numbers that any improvement cannot be seen to attenuate the negative features," a special 32-page report said.

Provisions by the military authorities to "provide safeguards against arbitrary arrests have remained a dead letter in the great majority of cases," the report said.

The Chilean Supreme Court, it said, had "dashed hopes" by deciding in June it had no jurisdiction over the holding of prisoners incommunicado.

Naval Exercise Set By NATO for Sept. 10
LONDON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—More than 300 ships, 30 submarines and 300 aircraft from NATO navies will take part in a two-week maritime exercise "Teamwork 76" beginning on Sept. 10 in the English Channel and Atlantic and Baltic areas, the Defense Ministry announced today.

The exercise, aimed at testing plans to defend Western Europe, will include a substantial combined amphibious landing in Norway and the movement of supplies from North America to Europe by high-speed convoy. About 80,000 men will be involved.

Massive view of Rome from St. Peter's Basilica. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Lunch: noon to 2:30 p.m. Dinner: 7 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. Table reservations ask for "Charter." Tel. 480,551. Closed on Sunday.

EDEN HOTEL
49 Via Ludovico (near Via Veneto).

10. The voices of children.
(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

10. The voices of children.
(A good reason to call home.)

10. The voices of children.
(A good reason to call home.)



CONTROVERSIAL RESTING PLACE—Annette Brooks, 17, has caused somewhat of a stir in her Cleveland neighborhood by using this coffin on her porch as a bed.

Carter Calls Ford 'Timid, Afraid to Lead'

By Helen Dewar

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (WP).—Jimmy Carter characterized President Ford yesterday as "timid, fearful and afraid to lead."

The Democratic presidential candidate, beginning a two-day vote-seeking drive among Roman Catholic, Jewish, black and labor leaders here, in Washington and in New York, addressed several hundred campaign volunteers outside the new Carter-Mondale headquarters here.

While sharpening his attack on Mr. Ford's leadership, Mr. Carter warned that it would be a mistake to underestimate "the aura of the White House" in the campaign.

"It's not going to be easy," said Mr. Carter, whose lead over Mr. Ford has slipped sharply in the polls since the President was chosen as the Republican nominee 12 days ago. "We're running a tough campaign."

Seeking to reduce the potential value of Mr. Ford's incumbency, Mr. Carter said: "Don't forget this—Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter are both running for president for the first time."

The Democrat also criticized President Ford's recent listing of issues for the fall campaign. In enunciating the list "between golf games" during his post-convention Colorado vacation, Mr. Carter said, Mr. Ford neglected to mention his leadership record as President.

Mr. Carter also charged that Mr. Ford neglected to mention "trust," "embarrassment and shame," "lowered expectations," along with such Carter-proposed issues as governmental reorganization, law and welfare reform, urban problems and "basic human rights."

Mr. Carter specifically cited a Senate report of Medicaid losses of at least \$4 billion a year through fraud, deficient patient care, maladministration and issuance of benefits to ineligible persons. He asked caustically:

"When the Senate was investigating the management of Medicaid, where was the President, where were the officials in the executive branch who are supposed to administer the program? I don't know. Sitting in the White House, perhaps—timid, fearful, afraid to lead, afraid to manage. That's something they're going to have to answer for."

In his last trip before the official opening of his campaign next Monday in Warm Springs, Ga., Mr. Carter met earlier in the day with Jewish supporters and spoke here last night to the Voter Education Project, a group devoted to the registration of black voters, before flying to Washington.

While in Washington, he was to meet with state Democratic chairmen, the AFL-CIO General Board, the head of the United Transportation Union, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and representatives of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Although Mr. Carter has received strong backing among blacks, his strategists concede that he needs more exposure among traditionally Democratic ethnic groups in the Northeast, principally Catholics, who have demonstrated some apprehension over his fundamentalist Southern Baptist faith and his opposition to a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

In addressing about 70 Jewish advisers and potential supporters here at the start of his trip, Mr. Carter reaffirmed his "unwavering, unequivocal" support for Israel, a strong U.S. guarantee of defense for the Jewish state and a peaceful settlement of Middle East hostilities that does not put Israel at a disadvantage.

He called for "humane resettlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem, as he has before, but then went out of his way to stipulate that any settlement should absolve Israel of blame for the problem.

Sex for the Elderly Is Inhibited Unnecessarily, Researchers Say

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP).

Older adults are often misled by myths, taboos and social pressures into unnecessarily giving up sexual activity, two researchers said yesterday in a report presented to the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

"Sex and the elderly has been a silent subject," said Dan Rubinstein, a Syracuse University professor of social work, and Judith Brier, a graduate student at the school.

They said that taboos and myths inhibiting sex for the elderly include the ideas that:

- Sexual desire fades with age.
- Sex activity in old age can lead to insanity.
- The elderly are too fragile for sexual activity.

"None of this is true," they said. "Age itself is not the cause of cessation of sexual activity. The physical exertion required for sexual intercourse is equivalent to walking up two flights of stairs."

"Any old person in reasonably good health with an interested and interesting partner can enjoy sex beyond the 80s," they said in the report.

Some older adults are victims of their own repressed attitudes but even younger people tend to view sexual activity among the elderly as deviant, they said.

Despite the problems, Mr. Rubinstein said, "the subject is in the coming-out-of-the-closet stage. At least some people are starting to talk about it."

Israel Says U.S. Agrees to Study Charges on Sinai

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States and Israel have agreed in Washington that the two countries' intelligence officers will meet to discuss Israeli charges that Egypt is violating the Sinai agreement concluded a year ago, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said last night.

The decision for the meeting was made at talks between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israeli Ambassador Simcha Diniz, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Diniz told Mr. Kissinger that the alleged violations were more serious than described by U.S. reconnaissance. Discrepancies in the two versions will be examined at the intelligence officers' meeting, he said.

Israel says the violations are "technical and not substantive," but nonetheless require protest lest they become more serious.

The Israelis assert Egypt has introduced more weapons into the Sinai limited-force zone than stipulated in the accord negotiated by Mr. Kissinger last year. Jerusalem also says Egyptian helicopters are violating air space over the limited-force zone.

Egypt has denied the charges. No date or place for the meetings of intelligence officers was announced, but the ministry said they would occur soon.

Prague 'Pop' Trial Delay
PRAGUE, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The trial of 14 Czechoslovak pop musicians and artists, due to begin today, has been postponed, informed sources said here.

10. The voices of children.
(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

10. The voices of children.
(A good reason to call home.)

Cleveland, Ohio Are Found Lax On School Bias

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31 (AP).

A federal judge found Cleveland School Board guilty today of fostering racial segregation in the city's schools.

U.S. District Court Judge Frank Battisti also found the Ohio Board of Education guilty of "intentionally fostering and maintaining a segregated school system within the Cleveland public schools" by failing to use its full authority to pursue integration.

The 200-page decision came in a class action suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the system's 127,000 pupils, of whom about 57 per cent are black.

Judge Battisti agreed with the NAACP contention that the Cleveland School Board, through action or inaction, had violated the constitutional guarantee of equal protection by maintaining a segregated system.

The judge ordered both boards to submit a plan within 90 days for desegregation of the system. The NAACP maintained that nearly 92 per cent of Cleveland's students attended schools in which enrollment was 90 per cent or more of one race. That amounted to 150 of the system's 180 schools.

Senate Unit Approves 2 Envoy Nominations
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved today the nomination of veteran State Department trouble shooter Robert McCloskey to be ambassador to the Netherlands.

Also approved by the committee was the nomination of career diplomat William Bradford to be ambassador to the Republic of Chad. Both appointments are subject to approval by the full Senate.

Gov. Brown Gets 'Right to Die' Bill For Terminally Ill
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The country's first "right-to-die" bill for terminally ill patients won final approval in the California Legislature yesterday and was sent to Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.

The measure would allow adult patients to order their physicians, through a signed "living will," to disconnect life-sustaining equipment if its continued use served no purpose but to delay the moment of death. The bill was sent to Gov. Brown after a 43-25 vote by the Assembly to accept Senate amendments.

Bitterly opposed by "pro-life" groups, the legislation was prompted by the highly publicized case of Karen Ann Quinlan in New Jersey and sparked emotional debate on who controls the fate of the hopelessly ill.

Miss Quinlan was kept on a respirator for 13 months after she went into a deep coma. New Jersey's highest court ruled in support of her parents' desire to disconnect artificial lung, heart and kidney machines. She is now breathing on her own at a nursing home.

The governor has not taken a public stand on the measure sponsored by Assemblyman Barry Keene, who said his bill would allow patients to "die with dignity" instead of enduring prolonged pain.

Legal Assistance
The key to the Santiago government's disaffection has been the emergence of the church as the strongest defender of human rights. In the aftermath of the coup, perhaps 100,000 persons—about 1 per cent of the population—have been through at least temporary detention for political reasons. The church has provided legal and economic assistance to more than 40,000 prisoners and their families. It has also spoken out more clearly than any other group or institution on the continuing violations of human rights.

An air force general, Gustavo Leigh, a member of the Chilean junta, has suggested that members of the Catholic hierarchy have been "vehicles of Marxism." The government has encouraged rights lay groups to attack the church leadership as subversive.

The low point in relations was reached earlier this month as a result of the expulsion of the clergyman from Ecuador. When three Chilean bishops who were among them arrived in Santiago,

they were set upon by political policemen disguised as demonstrators. The hierarchy excommunicated three of the policemen and denounced the Pinochet government in the sharpest terms.

"By always invoking the justification of national security, this government has consolidated more to recognize elementary rights and that subjects its citizens to a feared and omnipotent police state," said a document released by the hierarchy shortly after the airport incident.

Widespread Threat
It went on to assert that the incidents in Ecuador and at the Santiago airport "are not isolated but form part of a process with clearly defined characteristics that is threatening to dominate Latin America."

In Uruguay, where political repression has been as harsh as in Chile, the church has only recently tried to speak out strongly on human rights and, as a result, has faced a strong backlash from the rightist military-controlled government.

Last November the church is-

Chemical Waste In U.S. Hospitals Blamed in Blasts

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (AP).

A worldwide warning has been issued on use of a chemical that may have caused explosions in five medical institutions by reacting with pipes in the plumbing system.

The Center for Disease Control and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health said they sent warnings to 15,000 hospitals and plumbing and trade associations.

The warnings identified a chemical reagent, sodium azide, as the possible cause of blasts that have rocked three hospitals in the Los Angeles area and clinics in Washington and Pennsylvania. The CDC said some injuries, but no deaths, have resulted.

Sodium azide is injected into blood to activate electronic blood-cell counters. Once tests are complete, the usual procedure has been to discard the blood—containing the sodium azide—into the hospital plumbing system.

The CDC said it believed the sodium azide reacted with lead, brass, copper or solder in the pipes and gradually formed lead or copper azide, both highly explosive substances.

Violent—often officially sanctioned—repression of Catholic clergyman has recently taken place in a number of countries where church-state relations have been strained.

In Chile, those relations have deteriorated steadily in the three years since Gen. Augusto Pinochet took power in the coup that toppled President Salvador Allende. Three clergymen were killed shortly after the coup, more than 100 have been expelled and about 40 have been detained at one time or another.

Legal Assistance
The key to the Santiago government's disaffection has been the emergence of the church as the strongest defender of human rights. In the aftermath of the coup, perhaps 100,000 persons—about 1 per cent of the population—have been through at least temporary detention for political reasons. The church has provided legal and economic assistance to more than 40,000 prisoners and their families. It has also spoken out more clearly than any other group or institution on the continuing violations of human rights.

An air force general, Gustavo Leigh, a member of the Chilean junta, has suggested that members of the Catholic hierarchy have been "vehicles of Marxism." The government has encouraged rights lay groups to attack the church leadership as subversive.

The low point in relations was reached earlier this month as a result of the expulsion of the clergyman from Ecuador. When three Chilean bishops who were among them arrived in Santiago,

they were set upon by political policemen disguised as demonstrators. The hierarchy excommunicated three of the policemen and denounced the Pinochet government in the sharpest terms.

"By always invoking the justification of national security, this government has consolidated more to recognize elementary rights and that subjects its citizens to a feared and omnipotent police state," said a document released by the hierarchy shortly after the airport incident.

Widespread Threat
It went on to assert that the incidents in Ecuador and at the Santiago airport "are not isolated but form part of a process with clearly defined characteristics that is threatening to dominate Latin America."

In Uruguay, where political repression has been as harsh as in Chile, the church has only recently tried to speak out strongly on human rights and, as a result, has faced a strong backlash from the rightist military-controlled government.

Last November the church is-

Argentina Is Seen Ready to Prohibit Nazi Literature
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Argentina's military government has decided to ban a profusion of Nazi literature that is circulating freely here now, according to an official source.

A decree containing the ban has been prepared for signing by Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla, the President, whose political advisers consider the sale of Nazi publications to be part of a rightist campaign to push Argentina toward Fascism.

Bombings at two synagogues and at a Jewish cultural center last week underscored complaints presented earlier to the government by Jewish leaders against the distribution of anti-Semitic literature.

The Catholic Church, through its most important monthly publication, *Cristero*, also called on the government to halt the flow of Nazi literature, in the same way that authorities have banned leftist periodicals and newspapers that circulated before the armed forces took power in March.

Argentina Is Seen Ready to Prohibit Nazi Literature

مكتبة المجلد

Priests Repressed for Rights Work

Church, Latin America Rulers Clash

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Earlier this month 37 Roman Catholic clergymen, including 13 bishops and archbishops, were arrested by the Brazilian military government as they met in Rio de Janeiro, a small city 100 miles south of Quito.

The clergymen, who had gathered to discuss church involvement in human rights issues, rural poverty and other social ills afflicting Latin America, were detained in a military barracks overnight and then expelled to their countries of origin.

The incident, with few parallels in Latin American history, is still reverberating and it has underlined the dramatic deterioration in relations between state and church in Latin America in recent years.

A growing consensus is developing in the once-conservative church hierarchy that clergymen have a duty to speak out on human rights, political liberties and social justice.

"Everybody accepts criticism by the church against immorality of a traditional type, such as pornography, divorce, adultery or abortion, but spirits get riled when the church criticizes other national or international aspects of human life," said an Argentine, the Most Rev. Vicente Faustino Sampa, Archbishop of Santa Fe, one of those expelled from Ecuador.

Immunity Forfeited
At the same time, the opinion is hardening among the conservative military regimes that hold sway over most of Latin America that approval by the church is no longer necessary to give legitimacy to government and that clergymen, by involving themselves in politics, have forfeited their right to immunity from repression.

"The church in Argentina cannot consider itself to be victimized," said Gen. Albano Harguindey, minister of the interior. "When priests have been detained, it has been for fully justified reasons."

Argentina, the most politically violent country in Latin America, has witnessed the imprisonment of at least a dozen priests since the military coup in March that ousted Isabel Peron from the presidency. Five clergymen have been murdered by rightist terrorists linked to members of the security forces.

Violent—often officially sanctioned—repression of Catholic clergyman has recently taken place in a number of countries where church-state relations have been strained.

In Chile, those relations have deteriorated steadily in the three years since Gen. Augusto Pinochet took power in the coup that toppled President Salvador Allende. Three clergymen were killed shortly after the coup, more than 100 have been expelled and about 40 have been detained at one time or another.

Legal Assistance
The key to the Santiago government's disaffection has been the emergence of the church as the strongest defender of human rights. In the aftermath of the coup, perhaps 100,000 persons—about 1 per cent of the population—have been through at least temporary detention for political reasons. The church has provided legal and economic assistance to more than 40,000 prisoners and their families. It has also spoken out more clearly than any other group or institution on the continuing violations of human rights.

An air force general, Gustavo Leigh, a member of the Chilean junta, has suggested that members of the Catholic hierarchy have been "vehicles of Marxism." The government has encouraged rights lay groups to attack the church leadership as subversive.

The low point in relations was reached earlier this month as a result of the expulsion of the clergyman from Ecuador. When three Chilean bishops who were among them arrived in Santiago,

they were set upon by political policemen disguised as demonstrators. The hierarchy excommunicated three of the policemen and denounced the Pinochet government in the sharpest terms.

"By always invoking the justification of national security, this government has consolidated more to recognize elementary rights and that subjects its citizens to a feared and omnipotent police state," said a document released by the hierarchy shortly after the airport incident.

Widespread Threat
It went on to assert that the incidents in Ecuador and at the Santiago airport "are not isolated but form part of a process with clearly defined characteristics that is threatening to dominate Latin America."

In Uruguay, where political repression has been as harsh as in Chile, the church has only recently tried to speak out strongly on human rights and, as a result, has faced a strong backlash from the rightist military-controlled government.

Last November the church is-

Argentina Is Seen Ready to Prohibit Nazi Literature

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Argentina's military government has decided to ban a profusion of Nazi literature that is circulating freely here now, according to an official source.

A decree containing the ban has been prepared for signing by Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla, the President, whose political advisers consider the sale of Nazi publications to be part of a rightist campaign to push Argentina toward Fascism.

Bombings at two synagogues and at a Jewish cultural center last week underscored complaints presented earlier to the government by Jewish leaders against the distribution of anti-Semitic literature.

The Catholic Church, through its most important monthly publication, *Cristero*, also called on the government to halt the flow of Nazi literature, in the same way that authorities have banned leftist periodicals and newspapers that circulated before the armed forces took power in March.

Argentina Is Seen Ready to Prohibit Nazi Literature

they were set upon by political policemen disguised as demonstrators. The hierarchy excommunicated three of the policemen and denounced the Pinochet government in the sharpest terms.

"By always invoking the justification of national security, this government has consolidated more to recognize elementary rights and that subjects its citizens to a feared and omnipotent police state," said a document released by the hierarchy shortly after the airport incident.

Widespread Threat
It went on to assert that the incidents in Ecuador and at the Santiago airport "are not isolated but form part of a process with clearly defined characteristics that is threatening to dominate Latin America."

In Uruguay, where political repression has been as harsh as in Chile, the church has only recently tried to speak out strongly on human rights and, as a result, has faced a strong backlash from the rightist military-controlled government.

Last November the church is-

Argentina Is Seen Ready to Prohibit Nazi Literature

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Argentina's military government has decided to ban a profusion of Nazi literature that is circulating freely here now, according to an official source.

A decree containing the ban has been prepared for signing by Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla, the President, whose political advisers consider the sale of Nazi publications to be part of a rightist campaign to push Argentina toward Fascism.

Bombings at two synagogues and at a Jewish cultural center last week underscored complaints presented earlier to the

A Nuclear Taiwan?

The U.S. intelligence system reports—ominously—that the Republic of China on Taiwan is taking a key step to becoming able to make its own nuclear bomb. It is reprocessing spent uranium fuel from one or more of its nuclear power reactors into weapons-grade plutonium. A country with a stockpile of plutonium can quickly—under some conditions, even within days—build a bomb. This shreds the “safeguards” by which the International Atomic Energy Agency seeks to prevent signatories of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), such as Taiwan, from diverting peaceful nuclear activities into bomb-making. Some details remain hazy. It is unclear whether the spent fuel being reprocessed comes from a reactor supplied by Canada in 1969; the Canadians shifted their diplomatic ties to Peking in 1970 and thereby lost the capacity to keep a close eye on “their” reactor. The spent fuel might come from someplace else—in which case, if the fuel is not under safeguards, Taiwan has violated the NPT. Nor is it clear just what unsafe-guarded reprocessing facilities, beyond its U.S.-supplied “hot cell” research plant, Taiwan may have. What is known, however, is troubling enough: The Republic of China could conceivably be on its way to becoming a nuclear power.

Why? In the face of Taiwan's denials, one can only speculate that some Chinese officials believe a nuclear capability to be prudent insurance against an uncertain future, in particular, against the uncertainties of future U.S. support. Some Chinese Nationalist officials might argue—correctly, in our view—that if Taiwan were to break its word as a signatory of the NPT, it would jeopardize not just its vital peaceful nuclear links with the United States but also its overall political ties. Other Chinese officials might respond that the United States would understand and perhaps even respect Taiwan's concern for its own defense. One can imagine a tentative decision in Taiwan to move forward discreetly, waiting to see what the reaction of the United States, other interested nations and the Inter-

national Atomic Energy Agency might be. In the relatively short time since signs of Taiwan's questionable reprocessing activity were detected, the United States has reportedly conveyed its urgent concern on a political level and put a warning hold on the sale of two more nuclear power reactors. The IAEA is also said to be fully aware that its status and effectiveness as administrator of the NPT hinge in large measure on its performance in this case. Now that the matter has become public, the stakes are even higher. We think this is to the good. There may be limits to the extent to which the United States can press Taiwan publicly without producing a Nationalist backlash that would torpedo the non-proliferation cause. But the United States cannot afford to leave anywhere the impression that is not really serious about halting the spread of nuclear weapons. In this particular case, a flabby stand could traumatize U.S. relations with Peking and with Tokyo alike. And U.S. efforts to limit proliferation elsewhere would be a sham.

The impulses which may make a bomb seem attractive or even compelling to some officials on Taiwan are not, we would emphasize, frivolous. Taiwan looks across the Pacific at the United States, and back over its shoulder at Peking, and it is bound to wonder that its future holds. If the United States will not stand still while Taiwan builds its own bomb, then Taiwan has a strong claim on alternative security arrangements based on clear political understandings in Washington, Peking and Taipei. By wise and patient diplomacy the United States has it within its power to provide such arrangements over the years of change in East Asia which lie ahead. Those who would have the United States shift its diplomatic allegiance forthwith from Taipei to Peking, by the way, would do well to bear in mind the impetus to proliferation which such a switch would impart. There is a delicate strategic and diplomatic equation to be written. A way must be found to do it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Life on Mars

When Viking-1 was sent on its long journey allegedly to look for life on Mars, there were few who took this goal seriously. Indeed, many viewed the exploit as a waste of the billion dollars the project required. Even late last month, after the Viking-1 lander had arrived on Mars and begun its planned explorations, it was easy to get estimates among scientists working on Viking that the odds against finding life on Mars were at least 1 million to one.

Now, all has changed. Sensible people have stopped quoting long odds against finding life on Mars. Viking project scientists are actually urging the public to understand that there is yet no proof that life has been found on Mars, while they themselves cannot entirely resist the temptation to wonder whether the impossible has not happened, whether the very first effort to detect life on Mars has not been incredibly successful.

The reason for this remarkable reversal is that the instruments in the Viking lander's ingenious, compact laboratories have sent back the most improbable news. The biologists now concede that Martian soil is unexpectedly “active.” They stress, however, that the chemical tests sent to Mars to detect life could, under some circum-

stances, be fooled by nonbiological factors. Moreover, the data obtained up to now are in part seemingly contradictory.

The fascinating mysteries posed by the first results of Viking's biochemical experiments for the moment remain just that. All that is now clear is an appreciable possibility that Martian life has been discovered, even if perhaps not life as inhabitants of earth understand it.

Viking-1 will undoubtedly produce additional valuable results, but Viking-2 is already circling Mars and this week will send down its lander. The issue is no longer a blind search for possible life on Mars, but rather checking whether life has actually been found there, and the area where that may have happened is well known.

The need now is for a program to follow up the challenge of a historic triumph. The Viking Rover, a mobile machine that might cover many miles and make many tests, is the logical next step in the exploration of Mars. Scientists used to call exobiology—the study of non-earth life—a science in search of a subject. Now, there is a real possibility—though still no certainty—that exobiology may have found its first subject.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A 1977 Oil Crisis?

A new energy crisis with an oil-supply squeeze and steep price increases appears to be shaping up for next year and gives even greater urgency to major conservation measures. A study by oil economist Walter Levy predicts that the reviving world economy will bring a surge in oil demand that could require OPEC shipments at the projected 1980 rate of 34.2 million barrels a day by mid-1977. OPEC production now is only 29.3 million barrels a day, about 5 million barrels a day below next year's needs.

By 1978-80, North Sea and Alaskan oil will be available to meet the industrial world's growing demand for a time. But during 1977, the increased demand of about 5 million barrels a day can be met only by the OPEC nations and, when political and technical obstacles are studied, above all by Saudi Arabia. Without a Saudi decision to lift its 8.8-million-barrel-a-day production ceiling to a minimum of 10 million barrels a day next year, the stage will be set for

a world shortage and a steep OPEC price increase.

In the past year, Saudi Arabia has been a moderating force in OPEC and, at the Ball meeting in May, virtually imposed a price freeze for the rest of 1976. But with prosperity reviving in the industrial nations and other OPEC nations pressing for price rises, there can be no certainty about next year's policy.

It is up to the United States to try to influence the Saudi decision in the right direction. That influence will be greater if the Saudi national interest in limiting production and preserving oil resources for the future is respected. A major new conservation effort in the United States would not only reduce the projected 1977 demand, but would also help to persuade Saudi Arabia to fill the remaining gap without exploiting the shortage by exacting large price increases.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

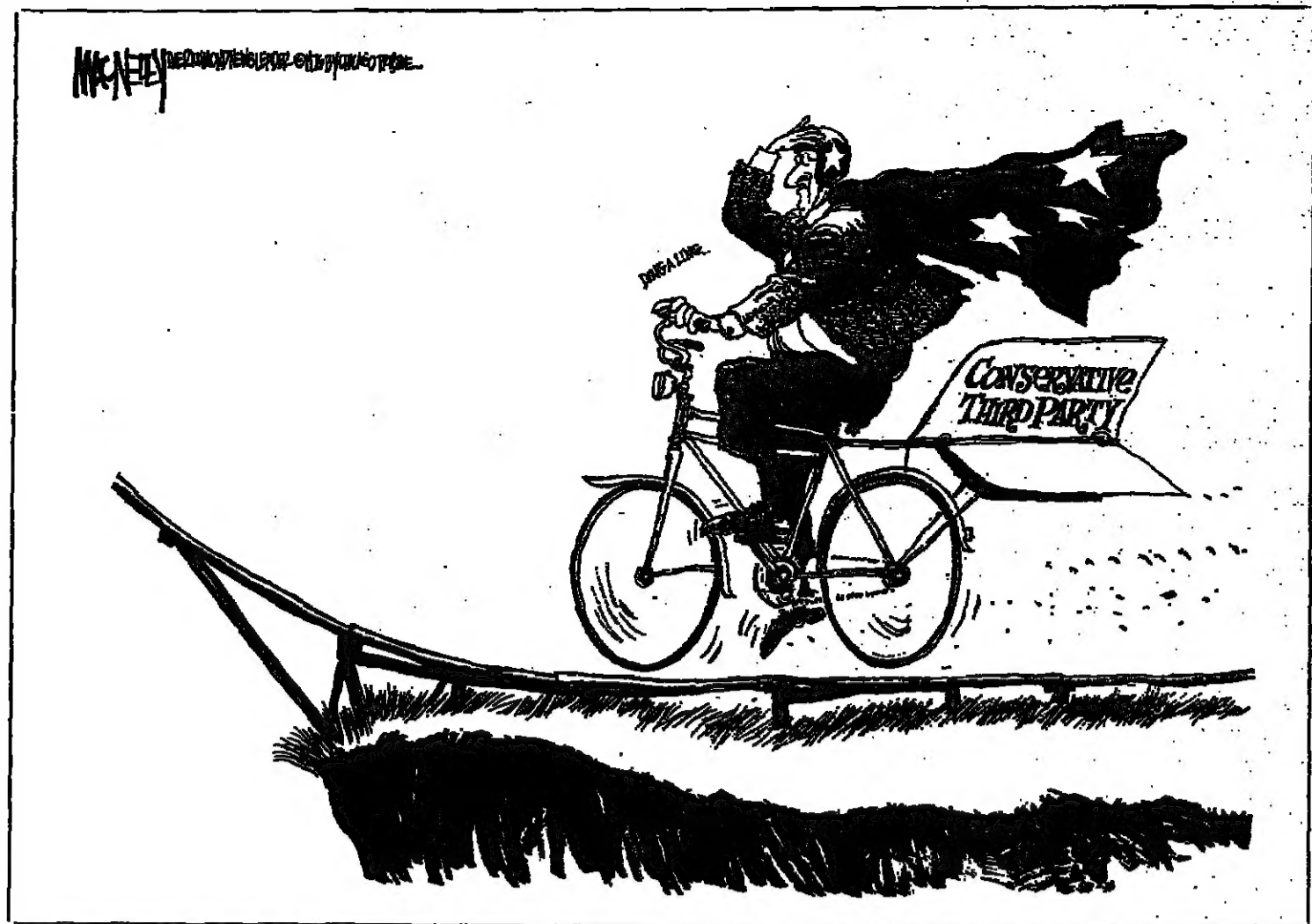
September 1, 1901

BILBAO, Spain—Basque separatists have again been causing disturbances in the city. Yesterday about 400 assembled in the city center and began demonstrating, shouting, “Long live Basque.” The police charged the demonstrators and broke up the group but they soon reformed and began parading through the streets. Again the police had to disperse them, with the whole affair turning into a general riot, which ended with 20 arrests and several injuries.

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1926

LISBON—A violent earthquake hit the Azores yesterday, causing death and destruction throughout the islands. Casualties are not yet known, but are thought to be high. Large tremors were also felt on the Pacific coast of Mexico, and lesser ones felt as far away as London, Athens and Rome. Aid has been offered from several quarters, including the American Red Cross. According to the latest cables from Western Union, all Americans in the Azores are safe.



Kissinger: The Man on the Flying Trapeze

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who surely knows more about the subject than anyone else, believes it would be both wiser and more efficient for the U.S. government to have two Cabinet officers jointly charged with supervision of the president's foreign policy.

Several times in the past I have written of this idea which was originally pondered by Harry Truman although he never initiated any action on it. The proposal is that the secretary of state should continue his function as No. 1 in the Cabinet, Keeper of the Great Seal, and coordinator of policy abroad as well as related consultations with Congress.

At the same time, however, it is suggested that there should be a secretary for foreign affairs, of similar full Cabinet rank, who would travel overseas for high-level negotiations and international conferences. Recently I asked Jimmy Carter for his opinion of this. He opposed it and thought a strong chief executive could operate effectively with a strong secretary of state.

Why Not?

However, when I subsequently put the question to Kissinger here he replied: “You can quote me as saying I am sympathetic to the idea.” And why not? Kissinger has traveled more than any U.S. official during our two centuries of national history. He has discovered, at the cost of enormous effort and much fatigue, that it is not only difficult to run affairs of “state” while flitting between continents trying to put out fires; moreover, it is impossible to be in two places at once—even if the secretary were given a supersonic Concorde.

Whether Kissinger is finished with his public career, as most people assume, depends first of all on the election. For Carter would no more want him as secretary of state in a Democratic administration than Kissinger would covet the job. And if Ford confounds the political soothsayers and remains in the White House, it is improbable the present secretary would remain.

Obviously it is most taxing to be on a flying trapeze for eight years, especially while dodging brickbats. No doubt Kissinger would prefer to start another and private career. On the other hand, were a victorious President Ford to urge that he remain in “the national interest,” it would be hard for him to close the door on such a possibility.

Keeps His Cool

One thing is certain; he will stay in office until the January inauguration and would never dream of resigning during the campaign. He managed to keep his cool both when Ford officially censured use of the word “defiance” for the past six months (although continuing to pursue that policy) and when the President accepted a Ronald Reagan plank seeking to wound Ford during the Republican convention, rather than risk losing the nomination.

As far as I can ascertain, foreign policy architects of both parties regard platform planks that deal with this subject as neither binding nor of great consequence. Few major differences concerning U.S. goals appear among currently leading contenders to succeed Kissinger: George Ball, Cyrus Vance and

Zbigniew Brzezinski among Democrats; Nelson Rockefeller, John Connally, Elliot Richardson and George Bush among Republicans. But even if Kissinger returns to private life next year, he must continue the immensely active pace he has set himself until his actual departure. After the election certain diplomatic issues, temporarily paralyzed by the election campaign, will revive: Panama Canal negotiations, SALT talks, Middle East explorations, regularization of relations with Peking.

Moreover, the present secretary of state is undertaking more 1976 voyages of discovery. The first is another meeting with South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster in Zurich, then conceivably a subsequent trip to southern Africa; the second might be a quick flight to Manila to consult Philippine President Marcos, should U.S. base negotiations there run into serious trouble.

Thus, whatever happens, Kissinger is likely to remain airborne as well as in the thick of things during the rest of 1976.

And, on the whole, his closest associate looks back over the past eight years and sees the period as one of successful diplomacy: Middle East, China, SALT and, despite ups and downs, good present relations with Japanese and West European leaders.

The most glaring failure has been on Greece and Turkey, the entire domain of Aegean affairs. That problem is bound to remain thorny for the next secretary of state—even if, by some remote chance, he should happen to be named Kissinger.

Hopes and Aspirations, Speechwise

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—My father shaves with a razor. I shave with a “shaving system”; that is what the Gillette Co. calls its Trac II razor. My sons probably will shave with “mannu-matic epilator depilatory modules” (razors).

This gloomy thought came to me as I stood, shaving system in hand, the morning after reading Edwin Newman's new book, “A Civil Tongue,” out in October. Newman believes the collapse of the English language is not what Henry Kissinger calls a hypothetical situation that does not actually exist. Rather, it is (as one stylist says) a solid fact that hews to actuality.

Two years ago Newman published “Strictly Speaking,” his first book on the clichés, pomposities and errors that are ruining the language. Since then readers have been sending him examples that may have escaped his eyes and ears.

The New York Times asks, “Will Paris Talks Produce Dialogue?” Mayor Beane praises New York as a “pan-ethnic city.” Dubuque, Iowa, has a “law enforcement center,” not a jail. All things self-defeating have become “counter-productive” or (among doctors) “countertherapeutic.” Sociologists say a family is a micro-

cluster of structured role expectations, or a bounded plurality of role-playing individuals. Murder is an escalated interpersonal altercation.

Grandiose language is used to disguise tiny ideas, or to clog the ears of inattentive listeners. Thus when the CIA wants to “terminate with extreme prejudice” (kill) it can use its “nondestructible microbioconulator” (poison dart gun).

The prefix “non-” is especially uninformative. It is not reassuring to know that the gunk in your coffee is a “nonfat creamer.” Now that you know what it is not, what is it?

The suffix “-wise” is familiar. For example, there was this note in a program at New York's Lincoln Center: “Dvorak was a late bloomer, compositionwise.” But the suffix “-ize” is gaining favor, as in Jimmy Carter's suggestion that Democrats “prioritize” their platform.

Obviously Carter will feel at home in Washington, where a woman who wants to be ordained in the Episcopal Church says: “I will not let the church inferiorize me.” In Washington, the House impeachment committee gathered “evidentiary material,” not evidence. And the Capital Police serve notice: “Vehicles will

be parked chronologically as they enter the lot.”

Such gibberish is necessary and essential (in Washington, one word, according to Newman) for the hopes and aspirations (also one word) of politicians like Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., who should get a portion of Newman's royalties. Here is Flood creating: “At issue is a budding military program that six months ago in the first blush of prototype flying looked merely huge but now looms as the lighter plane plumb of the century.” Ah, swing low, loosing plumb, over the faulted plains.

A Comment

The publishers of Newman's latest book have asked me for a comment suitable for printing on the dust jacket. Here goes: “Individuals who have witnessed Newman in television-type ambiances know he uses oral and verbal communication skills good. Now he has written a lengthy but not too lengthy essay-type book that should convince each and every one of us to maximize our efforts for a major successful triumph in establishing a benchmark thrust at this watershed position. Rooted-up with a data base, Newman is operationally ready to be a viable cutting edge. His book can leverage an ongoing conceptual attack on the parameters of language abusivity.

“Language is plunging downward to its lowest nadir, and a fatal slaying of it may loom. This should be (as President Ford said of inflation) the universal enemy of 100 per cent of the American people. It should not be taken (as the Associated Press described the Laotian government taking things) in calm stride. Newman's high-profile posture on remediation, languagewise, is a meaningful commitment that establishes him as a presence and a role-model for his media peer group.

“In this time frame we are at a Rubicon. Hopefully, Newman's important book will not be backburned, but will be a springboard to rekindle good usage. Otherwise (in the words of Henry Wallace) the ship of state may sail down untrod paths, as the language dies by leaps and bounds. Being time-constrained, I can only say that when this book intersects with the reading public, it will generate for Newman massive outputs of admiration feedback.”

It seems that Mr. Kilic is setting forth a principle that greater numbers entitle a people to the resources that are within the sovereign territory and waters of its neighbors. Obviously no such legal or moral principle exists, but if Turkey believes it does, why, then, does it not apply it to Cyprus where more than 80 per cent of the population is Greek?

The truth is, that for expansionistic, nationalistic reasons, and in order to divert the Turkish populace from serious domestic and economic problems, the Turkish military leadership is seeking to create pretexts to invade the Greek islands of Chios, Samos and Lesbos and expel the Greek population therefrom as it is currently doing in Northern Cyprus.

GEORGE GERASIMOS
BENETATOS.

Bonn.

Wealth and Brains

Career diplomats will be encouraged—let us hope their disillusionment will not come too early—by Mr. Carter's remarks to Mr. Sulzberger and others on diplomatic appointments. The admirable excerpt from François de Calhères on this subject (Herald, Aug. 21) leaves little to add. It might be helpful to recall also that, even in the time of Louis XIV de Calhères had to cope with the argument that only men of wealth could support the expense of diplomatic representation. He observed that while it was always possible for governments to supply intelligent envoys with money, it was more difficult to supply wealthy ones with brains.

JOHN BOVEY.

Thaux, France.

Letters

Greek Reply

Altamur Kilic in his letter on Greek-Turkish relations (Herald, Aug. 20), overstates the point when he attributes Greece's reaction to the Sismis's sailings in the Aegean to the precarious position in parliament of the Caramanlis government. It is common knowledge that Caramanlis enjoys a large majority in the Greek parliament, which gives him ample room for carrying out his own policies, without the necessity to fight for his “political survival.” This latter, as everybody knows, applies exclusively to the Turkish Prime Minister and his government.

As for Greece's sensitivity over the Sismis's maneuvers in the Aegean, it is sufficient, I think, to refer Mr. Kilic to the Turkish continued occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus territory and to the recent statements by the Turkish Prime Minister and his aide, the Deputy Prime Minister, contesting the legitimacy of Greece's presence in such Greek islands as the Dodecanese, Lesbos, Chios, etc. in order to understand what is really hidden behind the “innocent” Turkish “scientific” investigations in the Aegean.

RICHARD ZENIS.

Athens.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Moynihan And the Money Game

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK—The most common politeness New Yorkers take their eyebrows when they see the schedule of Pat Moynihan, the former White House aide, diplomat and professor who is now seeking the Democratic Senate nomination here in New York. Among other places, Mr. Moynihan has recently visited Las Vegas, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The purpose of these forays was to raise money which the New York Senate race—more than anywhere and more than at any time—is the mother's milk of politics. Judging by the money game, Moynihan is running a uphill battle against Rep. Bill Abzug in the race which comes to a head in the Democratic primary on Sept. 14.

Two reasons explain the special importance of money in the New York senatorial primary. First there is the new campaign financing law. It limits contributions to \$1,000 per head, as provided for no matching fund with big sugar daddies unavailable, all candidates have scrounged for funds among a number of relatively small give. More importantly, there is the date of the primary. Because summer vacations and the latest attracted by the president race, New Yorkers are only beginning to focus on the Senate battle.

Though there are three nationally known candidates in the Democratic primary—former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, well as Moynihan and Mrs. Abzug—all the polls show a undecided vote. The record of the past—less than 25 per cent of the vote in the Senate primary in both 1974 and 1970—suggests that there will be a high rate of abstention again this year. What all this means is that an enormous bonus goes to candidates who can engage electorates in the week before primary when the voters are paying attention. The best way to reach the voters, of course, is by television, radio and newspaper ads.

But a minute on prime-time TV in New York costs \$8,000, a page in The New York Times runs as high as \$12,000. So candidates are all beating the bushes for the wherewithal to finance a last-minute blitz on the electorate.

Mrs. Abzug looks now to be the lead. She has a congressional office to serve as nucleus of her campaign. She has a clear profile reflected in a slogan—“Bells Abzug in Senate.” It's About Time which suggests both her timing as a woman candidate and as a specially warm person. She has been running for most of the year, and has already raised—by celebrity cocktail party and fundraising concert—\$500,000 out of an expected \$700,000.

Moynihan also occupies a special niche in New York. He peels both to Jews, because of his strong stand for Israel, which he served as UN ambassador, to his fellow Catholics, the large voting bloc in upstate New York. He argues that, as the only conservative Democrat in the primary, he is the only one sure to beat the incumbent senator James Buckley.

But Moynihan was slow to get going. He has been tentative about serving in the ministrations of President Nixon and President Ford. His fundraising campaign has netted only about \$275,000 so far; and it falls below the target of \$750,000. Since he has the most to lose from a big turnout—particularly upstate where his support is strong but absenteeism runs very high—the money game is apt to hurt him badly in the home stretch of the campaign.

Despite the clear order of candidates in the money game, the race is far from over. Ramsey Clark, there are other candidates—Paul Otlet, the chairman of the New York City Council, and an independent businessman, Abraham Hirschfeld. Their efforts combine with the large underdog vote and very heavy absenteeism to make prediction especially risky.

But this year the nominal

iki, Rivals vert Split in ipan's Rule

inet, Party Posts
Undergo Shuffles

By Sam Jameson

OSAKA, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Japanese government yesterday averted a possible split in the ruling Liberal Democratic party by agreeing to the Cabinet and party reshuffle.

Prime Minister Tanaka, 71, and Finance Minister Ichihashi, 66, who had ended Mr. Tanaka's immediate resignation last week, spent 3 1/2 hours with the Premier to discuss a three-point compromise worked out by party officials. The meeting, Mr. Fukuda said, was "under the plan—an indirect acknowledgment that they had agreed it."

Mr. Fukuda declared that the reference to "preparations for general elections" to be carried out after the special session, which he called "important meaning," and added:

"I think it would be difficult for the Premier to come right out and say, 'I will resign.'"

Mr. Fukuda said, and Mr. Tanaka agreed to cooperate with Mr. Tanaka on the basis of Mr. Tanaka's explanation to them of the three-point compromise.

The agreement constituted considerable back-pedaling by the Premier, Mr. Tanaka said, but he said the election must be held by December.

As a result of the agreement, Mr. Tanaka will form a new cabinet, appoint new leaders to party posts—the first such change since the election in December, 1974. A reshuffle was expected to be held within a day or two. "I believe it would be called a special session to authorize financing of \$12.5 billion worth of bonds needed to finance this year's budget, national railroad increases, and a boost in telephone telephone fees."

All three financial bills were sent to parliament in January but failed to pass in a session which ended in May.

© Los Angeles Times.

Strike Protests S. A Ship Visit to New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 31 (AP)—New Zealand Air Force planes have been ordered to help transport thousands of protesters during the visit of the U.S. Navy's nuclear-powered cruiser.

The cruiser arrived Friday to a 500-crowded day of protests and a day of recreation. The ship, first nuclear-powered warship to visit New Zealand in 13 years, warmly welcomed by many of the island's inhabitants. But it was blacklisted by the port.

About 5,000 persons were denied in Wellington because of port strike stopped the entry of the ship. The ship, first nuclear-powered warship to visit New Zealand in 13 years, warmly welcomed by many of the island's inhabitants. But it was blacklisted by the port.

While it was in power, the party banned nuclear ships in New Zealand ports. But the Prime Minister yesterday canceled the ban in his National party won the election last November.

China Reaffirms Claims to Islands

BEIJING, Aug. 31 (AP)—China today renewed its claim to four disputed groups of islands in the South China Sea.

The broadcast by the Chinese news agency based the new claim on two large-scale surveys of the islands in the South China Sea (Paracel) Islands within the last two years and the historical records of fishermen in the area. It said these gave the evidence that the Chinese people were the earliest discoverers and inhabitants of the islands (Spratly), Chuansha and the Paracels are also claimed by Vietnam, Taiwan and Malaysia. The islands are in a region believed to contain oil.

Soviet Artist Given Migration Permit

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Painter Igor Sinyavin, a leader of the unofficial art movement which has flourished in Leningrad the last two years, said he had received permission yesterday to migrate to the West.

Mr. Sinyavin, 39, said visa authorities told him to leave the Soviet Union with his wife and two children by Sept. 22.

Less Stalin, No Solzhenitsyn In New Soviet Encyclopedia

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Soviet Union cut down Stalin's place in official Soviet history today and denied exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn any role at all.

It acknowledged that the resignation of President Richard Nixon, the Watergate scandal led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon. The references were contained in the latest volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which presents the definitive Moscow view of world personalities and politics.

Although sometimes only until the next edition. Volume 24 (So-St) found no room for an entry on Mr. Solzhenitsyn, and although it carried 17 lines on former world chess champion Boris Spassky, who is not now in favor, it made no mention of the man who took the title from him—Bobby Fischer.

The Stalin entry came down from 10 columns and a full-page picture, in the last comparable volume in 1967, to four columns and a thumbnail photo in the new edition.

Restraint Account

The editors, in a restrained account, praised the former Soviet ruler for his contribution to Communism and his role as a war leader, but criticized him for excesses during farm collectivization, failing to foresee the German attack in 1941 and for encouraging his personality cult.

Students of Soviet affairs examine successive issues of the encyclopedia for changes or omissions indicating variations of policy and the "re-writing" of history.

Stalin's four columns still exceeded the 1971 entry of three columns for Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev but came nowhere near the 16 columns devoted in 1973 to Lenin, founder of the Soviet state.

The encyclopedia described Stalin as "one of the leading figures of the Communist party" and as a "prominent theoretician and propagandist of Marxist-Leninism."

But it said that "along with the positive aspects of Stalin's activities must be placed theoretical and political mistakes. Certain features of his character were negatively revealed."

Personality Cult Noted

While the last issue published one year after Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin dwelt at length on the personality cult, the new volume was briefer.

Stalin deviated from the principles of collective leadership, it said, "step by step, the cult of Stalin's personality was formed, which led to serious violations of Soviet legality and caused serious harm to the party's activities and the cause of Communist construction."

The encyclopedia made no reference to the 1956-58 purges in which millions of Soviet citizens reportedly died, nor to the Soviet-German nonaggression pact, which was mentioned by the 1967 issue.

The editors devoted several pages to the United States, including references to Watergate, which is seldom mentioned by the Soviet media.

Political difficulties were "aggravated by the so-called Watergate affair which stemmed from the illegal activities of the Republican Committee to Re-Elect the President. In August, 1974, in a situation of acute internal political crisis, President Nixon had to resign," the book said.

Dr. John A. Wilson

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 31 (UPI)—Dr. John A. Wilson, 78, a noted Egyptologist and the only American to serve on a UNESCO panel to preserve an ancient Egyptian monument, died at his home yesterday. He was a professor of Egyptology at the University of Chicago.

Marcel Anthonioz

DIVONNE, France, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—The French National Assembly's vice-president, Marcel Anthonioz, 65, died here today after a long illness, his family said.

Mr. Anthonioz, a leader of the Independent Republican party, had been a member of the Assembly since 1951 and in 1969 was state secretary for tourism in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Marquis Diego Albrandi

TERAMO, Italy, Aug. 31 (AP)—Marquis Diego de Sterlich Albrandi, 78, a champion of the early era of automobile racing, died in this central Italian city yesterday.

The nobleman won several European racing events in the 1920s, including the Grand Prix of Monaco.

He was one of the founders of the Monza autodrome, the site where the Formula One Grand Prix of Italy is held near Milan. In 1925 he was acclaimed "man of the year" in Italy.

Marshall Piotr Koshevol

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Marshall Piotr Koshevol, 71, a

ENTERTAINMENT Film That Was Avoided At the Festival in Cairo

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (UPI)—"The Message" (at the Plaza 1 in English; the Arabic version with a different cast is at the Curzon) is the first epic motion picture on Islam. It has received glowing notices from several British critics and has found instant success in London.

Its Syrian-born director, Moufida Akkad, after studying theater arts at UCLA, served as Sam Peckinpah's assistant and has produced documentary and feature programs for American television. In this spectacle he relates the life of Mohammed and the foundation of the Islamic faith.

H. A. L. Craig's screenplay, quoting copiously from the Koran, was composed under severe restrictions. Representation of Mohammed was forbidden and the prophet is never seen, though it is suggested in various episodes that he is hovering just beyond the camera's range.

The narrative itself, approved by scholars and religious authorities, has a straightforward drive. By the beginning of the 7th century Arabian paganism was falling into decay. A number of men, known as banu, impressed by Jewish and Christian monotheism, rejected idolatry for an ascetic religion of their own. Mohammed appears to have been influenced by them. It was his custom to retire to a mountain cave for solitary prayer and meditation.

According to Moslem tradition one night in Ramadan about 610, as he was asleep or in a trance, the Angel Gabriel came to him and commanded that he recite. "What shall I recite?" he asked. The order was repeated three

times and then the angel said: "Recite in the name of your Lord, who created man out of clots of blood. Recite! Your Lord is the Most Bounteous One, who by the pen has taught mankind things they did not know." When he awoke, these words, he was told, were "inscribed upon his heart."

This incident and others relating to the prophet, acclaimed the messenger of God, is described by his disciples who are persecuted by the ruler, Bu-Sufyan, his wife, Hind, and the wealthy aristocrat Umayy who fear the new teachings will undermine their despotic power and the worship of the idols around the Kaaba, Mecca's holy shrine. Despite the bitter opposition the faithful meet secretly to listen to the revelations, later recorded in the Koran. Among the followers is Bilal, a black slave, who is nominated as the first muezzin—he who calls the believers to prayer.

Driven from Mecca, the Moslems find sanctuary in Medina and there, despite their peaceful doctrine, must reluctantly take up the sword, to fight for the faith, meeting the enemy army at the Wells of Bedr to win an overwhelming triumph. Hind, who has lost her father, brother and uncle in the fray, employs a slave, an expert with the lance, to slay Hazra, the Moslem warrior, "Lion of the Desert," in the ensuing battle of Uhud. The forces of Mohammed are defeated and withdraw to the hills, but the faith grows.

When the Mecca leaders break the 10-year truce that has been promised, there is war again. Since the ranks of the converted have grown, the new religion's



Anthony Quinn (Hazra) confronts Meccans as Martin Benson (Bu-Hahal) looks on.

soldiers march on Mecca, conquer and destroy the Kaaba idols and establish their creed. Today we are reminded in an epilogue, there are 70 million Moslems in the world.

Technically the film is the peer of the wide-screened Hollywood opus, but its unusual and informative content is more absorbing than its execution. The huge battle scenes are efficiently staged, but with no striking novelty, much in the manner of the Griffith and De Mille biblical phantasies.

The phantasies, while the phantasies of savage torture are phantasies, Anthony Quinn's courageous crusader, Hazra, and Irene Pappas's wicked, cunning Hind, are routine characterizations; the best performance is that of Johnny Sekka as Bilal, the simple slave of devout faith freed to sing the praises of Allah.

The banning of an impersonation of Mohammed recalls the long-enforced rule of British censorship which forbade any actor from appearing as Jesus. In the case of "Ben Hur," the Christ figure was represented by a blazing spotlight. Not all Arab lands approve of even the respectful "Message" and in deference to this opinion it was not included in the initial Cairo festival program last week.

Egyptian censorship is relatively strict, though far more lenient than the American brand of former times, that of Will Hays and the Legion of Decency. Porno products, soft or hard, are not granted release, but there is no restriction on ideas, the chief censor, Saadeldin Wahba, said in Cairo last week. Wahba, an under secretary of state, is an eminent dramatist himself. He

has written several social tragedies and his play, "Rassal," concerning the 73 Arab-Israeli war, has enjoyed enormous success.

"My first act on taking office," he said in an interview in his Cairo offices, "was to lift the ban on two of my own plays."

A renaissance in Egyptian drama began after the Napoleonic invasion and was much influenced by the tours of Sarah Bernhardt and other stars in the late 19th century. There are five state-subsidized theaters in Cairo at present. Two years ago the opera house burned down and a new one is being constructed on the site of the old one. Ibsen, Chekhov, Shaw and the European classics are constantly played and there is a puppet theater of great tradition. Samiha Ayoub, who is Wahba's wife, recently acted "Phedra" (in Arabic) in Paris under the direction of Jean-Pierre Laroche.

Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" is to be staged by the British director Bernard Grose in Cairo during the coming season and there will be productions of "Uncle Vanya" and "Orestes."

A curious instance of sex mores is to be found in the Egyptian film "The Guilty." A suspect in a murder case offers as an alibi the confession that he was in amorous dalliance with another man's wife at the time of the crime. He is at once arrested and dispatched to jail on the charge of adultery. As adultery is the expected joke of almost every Parisian farce and as in the American drama it has frequently provided us with the big scene in which the enraged cuckold thunders at his faithless mate: "You are no better than a woman of the streets," this moral tone of the law comes as a surprise.

U.S. THEATER: A Different Kind of Run for Miller's New Play

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (NYT)—Arthur Miller's new play, "The Archbishop's Ceiling," will open in New Haven, Conn., but this is not the traditional pre-Broadway, out-of-town tryout where the playwright is locked in a hotel room rewriting the first-act curtain.

There are some casting problems but "The Archbishop's Ceiling" is scheduled to open Dec. 17 at the Long Wharf, a regional theater.

It will be staged by Arvin Brown, the company's artistic director, and it will run only for one month. If the play is successful, as David Rabe's "Streamers" was last year at the Long Wharf, then it may come to New York.

The play deals with art and politics. The author summarizes the theme as "what the soul does under the impact of immense power, how it makes accommodations and how it transcends the power." The story is a room in an unnamed Communist coun-

try, the residence of a former archbishop. The ceiling, which Miller, cryptically, "I don't want to spill the whole plot."

NYT.

Arthur Miller,

whose "The

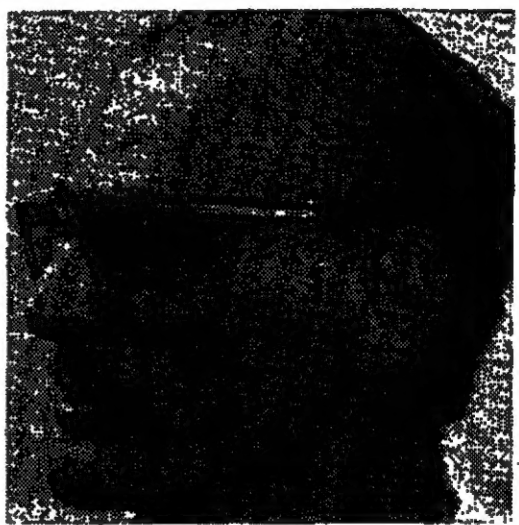
Archbishop's

Ceiling"

will open

in Connecticut.

There are five characters, one of them an American writer. When it was suggested that this sounded like the first overtly political play by the politically



inclined playwright, he said, "We aren't always aware that we are making adjustments to social power. These characters quite clearly are making adjustments. The play is political in that sense. But it's not a tract."

He said that "The Crucible" was considered by some to be "a tract-like play against McCarthyism," but that was not his intention. In neither play was he consciously dealing in analogies. "I don't believe in analogies," he said. But he conceded that comparisons were inevitable, even to Watergate. "It's not just a far-off place. It could happen in a corporation board room—anywhere unbridled power is immense."

The idea for the play occurred to Miller several years ago, but he did not begin writing it until this year. He finished the play in May and gave a script to Brown, who had directed a revival of his "A Memory of Two Mondays" for the Phoenix Theater last season. "I like Arvin," said Miller, "and I like the atmosphere in a place like Long Wharf."

Neighborhood Theater

Since Miller lives in Roxbury, Conn., Long Wharf is almost his neighborhood theater. If he had done the play on Broadway first, he said, "it would be with a certain amount of boredom and sadness. Long Wharf takes away a little bit of the immense pressures. We're not going for a run, but to discover a work. We may end with something better."

Asked if there was humor in "The Archbishop's Ceiling," Miller answered, "Well, I think so" and laughed. "But it's a drama, obviously. Certainly it's not a comedy—except to God. It's a big laugh-up there. Down here, it's quite serious."

Antal Dorati, the South German Radio Orchestra of Stuttgart under Siegfried Oesterle, the English Sinfonia, and the Slovak Philharmonic under Ladislav Slovák and René Klopferstein. The chamber music program has concerts by the Vienna Chamber Orchestra, the Haydn, Vienna String and Smetana Trios, and there will be recitals by pianist France Clidat and organist Marie-Claire Alain.

The Bach Festival of Maastricht, France, Sept. 2-12, will have the Ensemble Instrumental and the Ensemble Vocal de Lausanne, under Michel Corbex, performing for most of its concerts, with Bach's B minor Mass and Monteverdi's "Orfeo" as the major works in the program. The instrumental soloists include the pianist Anne Queffelec, the violinist Pierre Amoyal and the harpichordist Christiane Jacquot. Besides Maastricht, sites of the festival events will be in Caen, Saint-Fons, Gallac and Sorèze.

The International Gaudeamus Music Week will feature a series of concerts Sept. 2, 4 and 5 in Utrecht, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Hiversum, the Netherlands, with all programs comprised of world premieres of works by European, North American and Japanese composers. The performers include the Utrecht Symphony Orchestra, the Gaudeamus String Quartet, I Died Fiati Italiani, the Pro Kontra Ensemble, the Amsterdam Student Chamber Orchestra and the Netherlands Radio Chamber Orchestra and Chorus. There will be discussions between composers and jury members on Sept. 6 and 7.

The first ballet premiere of the

There are five characters, one of them an American writer. When it was suggested that this sounded like the first overtly political play by the politically

inclined playwright, he said, "We aren't always aware that we are making adjustments to social power. These characters quite clearly are making adjustments. The play is political in that sense. But it's not a tract."

He said that "The Crucible" was considered by some to be "a tract-like play against McCarthyism," but that was not his intention. In neither play was he consciously dealing in analogies. "I don't believe in analogies," he said. But he conceded that comparisons were inevitable, even to Watergate. "It's not just a far-off place. It could happen in a corporation board room—anywhere unbridled power is immense."

The idea for the play occurred to Miller several years ago, but he did not begin writing it until this year. He finished the play in May and gave a script to Brown, who had directed a revival of his "A Memory of Two Mondays" for the Phoenix Theater last season. "I like Arvin," said Miller, "and I like the atmosphere in a place like Long Wharf."

Neighborhood Theater

Since Miller lives in Roxbury, Conn., Long Wharf is almost his neighborhood theater. If he had done the play on Broadway first, he said, "it would be with a certain amount of boredom and sadness. Long Wharf takes away a little bit of the immense pressures. We're not going for a run, but to discover a work. We may end with something better."

Asked if there was humor in "The Archbishop's Ceiling," Miller answered, "Well, I think so" and laughed. "But it's a drama, obviously. Certainly it's not a comedy—except to God. It's a big laugh-up there. Down here, it's quite serious."

Antal Dorati, the South German Radio Orchestra of Stuttgart under Siegfried Oesterle, the English Sinfonia, and the Slovak Philharmonic under Ladislav Slovák and René Klopferstein. The chamber music program has concerts by the Vienna Chamber Orchestra, the Haydn, Vienna String and Smetana Trios, and there will be recitals by pianist France Clidat and organist Marie-Claire Alain.

The Bach Festival of Maastricht, France, Sept. 2-12, will have the Ensemble Instrumental and the Ensemble Vocal de Lausanne, under Michel Corbex, performing for most of its concerts, with Bach's B minor Mass and Monteverdi's "Orfeo" as the major works in the program. The instrumental soloists include the pianist Anne Queffelec, the violinist Pierre Amoyal and the harpichordist Christiane Jacquot. Besides Maastricht, sites of the festival events will be in Caen, Saint-Fons, Gallac and Sorèze.

The first ballet premiere of the

There are five characters, one of them an American writer. When it was suggested that this sounded like the first overtly political play by the politically

inclined playwright, he said, "We aren't always aware that we are making adjustments to social power. These characters quite clearly are making adjustments. The play is political in that sense. But it's not a tract."

He said that "The Crucible" was considered by some to be "a tract-like play against McCarthyism," but that was not his intention. In neither play was he consciously dealing in analogies. "I don't believe in analogies," he said. But he conceded that comparisons were inevitable, even to Watergate. "It's not just a far-off place. It could happen in a corporation board room—anywhere unbridled power is immense."

The idea for the play occurred to Miller several years ago, but he did not begin writing it until this year. He finished the play in May and gave a script to Brown, who had directed a revival of his "A Memory of Two Mondays" for the Phoenix Theater last season. "I like Arvin," said Miller, "and I like the atmosphere in a place like Long Wharf."

Neighborhood Theater

Since Miller lives in Roxbury, Conn., Long Wharf is almost his neighborhood theater. If he had done the play on Broadway first, he said, "it would be with a certain amount of boredom and sadness. Long Wharf takes away a little bit of the immense pressures. We're not going for a run, but to discover a work. We may end with something better."

Asked if there was humor in "The Archbishop's Ceiling," Miller answered, "Well, I think so" and laughed. "But it's a drama, obviously. Certainly it's not a comedy—except to God. It's a big laugh-up there. Down here, it's quite serious."

13. Your buddies miss you.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Pelikansstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal
WINNER OF THE 1958 GENEVA FAIR

Unmistakable

Golden Ellipse and 18 kt. blue colored gold. They invariably identify Patek Philippe designs. They tell you that the watch was finished entirely by hand, in the manner practiced by Patek Philippe since 1839. The Golden Ellipse was derived by Patek Philippe from the Golden Section, the principle which already inspired the design of the Parthenon. Blue colored gold is a bit of alchemy signed Patek Philippe.

Men's model Ref. 3748.
Cufflinks also feature Golden Ellipse, 18 kt. blue colored gold.

PATEK PHILIPPE
Ennobled by the craftsman's touch

Catalogue and list of nearest jeweler from Dept. HT, Patek Philippe S.A.
41 Rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.

U.S. Panels Hear Bank Bill Critics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—As U.S. panels in Europe of retail banks doing U.S. banks doing there if America puts controls on foreign banks here, two senior government officials today urged Congress to allow foreign banks to operate in the securities here to continue to do so.

Now has before it a bill making foreign banks play by the same rules as U.S. banks—specifically to separate commercial banking and investment banking operations. U.S. cannot deal in securities.

However, foreign banks or securities corporations are set up here to operate in securities markets.

Her contested feature of proposed legislation would be the ability of foreign banks to establish branches in more than one state. U.S. banks are limited to having branches in one state.

Officials testify testimony before the Senate committee on Financial Institutions, Deputy Treasury Secretary George Dixon and Federal Reserve Board member Stephen H. Hester.

On a House-passed bill would force foreign banks to up their securities activities Dec. 31, 1986.

bill would also prohibit established foreign banks engaging in such activity.

Firmly believe that existing securities operations of foreign banks should be permanent.

Mr. Dixon said, a bank now doing securities should not be taken out of the market. He said that "the absence of permanent securities operations could have unfortunate consequences."

He noted that securities affiliates of many foreign banks have been operating in the United States for over 35 years.

It would be unnecessary and to force termination of securities activities which have been provided desirable and liquidity to U.S. markets," he said.

He added that "domestic securities firms have received injections of capital from foreign banks, and adversely affect regional securities exchanges of which foreign affiliates are members."

Gardner said permanent "fathering was the 'fastest' way to the problem and one minimizes possible retaliation against U.S. banks abroad."

Seeks Eased Rule Dixon also argued that the bill in the House which limits foreign banks to the sons of the Bank Holding Act should be eased.

He believes this section should be exempted from Bank Company Act prohibition on non-bank acquisitions to not have a significant impact in the United States," he said.

Wolfgang Jahn of Continental and Georges Enderbald of Lyonnais also voiced objections to the international banking bill pending in Congress.

bill, which would also bring branches and affiliates of banks under close federal supervision, has resulted in "ing distress" among major bank bankers, Mr. Jahn told a Banking subcommittee.

He said that it has taken European banks a long time to appreciate serious problems buried in the technical language.

Capital Supplies Jahn, speaking for the EEC bank federation, said that if affiliates of foreign banks required to get out of the investment business, European banks desiring to expand in the United States find some of their traditional suppliers unable to finance their ventures.

He felt very strongly that banks should continue permitted to operate in the United States both in the commercial and investment banking in the manner in which activities are now carried on.

Smolarski said the investment banking and securities activities of European banks are subject to U.S. government regulations. He said that until now there has been no indication that the investment banking and securities activities of European banks have any sort of "regulatory exemption" in the U.S. market.

West German banking association in Cologne says that of the seven major West German banks with interests in the United States may have to down their American operations in any case. It added that the position paper, "the topic of reciprocity honored international banking would relate to such a degree that regulatory measures might be desirable in Europe."

Continental European banks and do massively deal in securities and stock at home. The reason that U.S. banks are allowed to do so is that they are allowed to

same privilege and many of them have taken advantage of it.

They maintain that it would be unfair to make European banks operating here choose between commercial and investment banking operations. And if so forced, they warn that U.S. banks operating in Europe will be denied the free reign they now enjoy.

In other testimony today, the president of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, John Olin, said he opposed limiting

U.S. Tax Bill Exempts Aliens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—House-Senate tax conference agreed today to permanently exclude non-resident foreigners from paying U.S. taxes on interest from American banks. The present exemption expires Dec. 31.

There is no provision in the measure that excludes stock dividends or interest from bonds from the U.S. taxes. The Treasury had wanted such exclusion.

Congress still must give final approval to the bank-interest exclusion contained in an overall tax bill.

U.S. Brokers Try to Prevent Aliens From Entering NYSE

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Leading stockbrokers are putting pressure on the New York Stock Exchange to find a way to prevent foreign brokers from becoming Big Board members.

The pressure followed a decision by the Securities and Exchange Commission late last week that efforts of the Big Board to change its rules so as to bar foreign membership were anti-competitive and against the intent of Congress.

Almost a year ago, after Congress enacted broad legislation to remove all impediments to competition on Wall Street, Euro-partners Securities Corp. (owned

by Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais and Banco di Roma) and SoGen-Swiss International Corp. (owned by SIA Generale di Paris and Brussels, Credit Suisse and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank) applied to become members of the exchange.

The Big Board then asked the SEC to approve rules that would keep out foreign brokers unless U.S. brokers received the same rights abroad and, in any case, to keep out brokers controlled by commercial banks.

"If this thing goes through," one prominent Wall Street executive said, "it won't be long before people start closing offices in Europe."

Figures compiled by the exchange last year showed that 54 member brokers maintained offices in Switzerland, 35 in Britain, 23 in France, 20 in West Germany and 10 in the Netherlands.

The biggest branch operations in Europe were those of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Bache, Baley, Smart, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. of Montreal; R.F. Hutton & Co. and Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Last year foreign purchases and sales of U.S. securities stood at roughly \$26 billion—with nearly 60 per cent handled by Big Board brokers. They have long felt that foreign brokers, if granted exchange membership, would siphon off a chunk of their share.

At present, foreign brokers take orders to be filled on regional stock exchanges or in the so-called third market. Direct access to the Big Board, however, would mean substantial savings to them as they now pay a fee to Big Board members for transactions on that exchange.

"We may have to let them in," one broker maintained, "but it won't be without trying further to keep them out. I really think the SEC is getting to be anti-American."

Access Not Seen Critical In Washington, meanwhile, Lee Pickard, the SEC's market regulation director, maintained that "just because some foreigners have access to the exchange doesn't mean that the ability of American firms to serve foreign clients isn't as good as before."

He argued that U.S. firms should have little difficulty because of their strong knowledge of the American market, coupled with good communications and execution capability.

Sources close to the New York Stock Exchange said that the applications for membership were expected to be discussed by the exchange's 20-member board at their next directors' meeting on Thursday. One member said that the 10 public directors on the board—representing the public—would play a key role in the position taken on the applications.

Price Rise Slows To 0.5% in Italy ROME, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—Italy's index of consumer prices registered 199.5 in July, up 0.5 per cent from June, one of the lowest increases in several years, and up 18.5 per cent from a year earlier, the National Institute of Statistics announced today.

The annual increase put the Italian inflation rate at the top among industrialized countries, but several European countries showed faster rising prices in July, the institute said.

The seasonally adjusted index is based on 1970 equals 100. June registered an increase of 0.5 per cent above May, while consumer prices went up an average 2 per cent monthly in the January-May period.

Stock Prices Lower On London Exchange LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—Share prices on the London Stock Exchange were mostly lower in light trading today although prices closed above their worst levels of the day.

The Financial Times Industrial Index closed at a new 1976 low of 503.8, down from Friday's 1976 closing low of 502. The stock exchange was closed yesterday for the August Bank Holiday.

the ability of foreign banks to establish branches in more than one state.

Mr. Olin, who is the bank supervisor for Oregon, said that the House bill "would have the practical effect of limiting foreign branches in the foreseeable future to New York and California, to the possible detriment of other states which might in the future seek to expand their respective international banking roles."

Massachusetts bank commissioner Carol Greenwood said that the provision would stop the entry of new banks into Boston and frustrate attempts to revitalize the economies of Massachusetts and New England.

Both opposed the provision in the House bill which would give the Federal Reserve virtual veto power over the establishment of a foreign bank branch in any state even if the bank is seeking a state charter.

Mr. Olin said such an extension of the Fed's authority was "unwarranted in its scope and in its derogation of the powers of state banking departments."

He added that the provision subjecting state-chartered banks and agencies to the Fed's reserve requirements was discriminatory.

Senate sources expressed doubt that Congress would be able to complete action on a modified bill before the final 1976 adjournment, expected in early October.

Russians Buy More Wheat From the U.S. Purchase Is Under Long-Term Accord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bought an additional 275,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat worth an estimated \$34.5 million for delivery under a long-term agreement which takes effect this fall, the Agriculture Department said today.

Officials did not disclose the seller of the grain or other details. Grain sales to foreign countries, including Russia, are handled by private firms. No government credit has been involved in recent sales to the Russians.

The new sale, raised to more than 4.5 million tons the amount of wheat and corn now sold to Russia under a five-year agreement signed last fall. It calls for Russia to buy at least 6 million tons of wheat and corn annually, beginning with deliveries this Oct. 1, and as much as 8 million tons if Moscow chooses.

Russia can have more than 2 million tons of the grain a year if U.S. officials agree. However, because of improved Soviet crop prospects this year, department sources say Russia probably will not buy more than 8 million tons in 1976-77.

Sales so far under the first year terms of the agreement include 1,971,000 tons of wheat worth an estimated \$248.3 million at current export prices and 2,633,000 tons of corn worth an estimated \$307.7 million.

The Russians have also bought about 1.5 million tons of soybeans worth an estimated \$360 million from this year's crop. Soybeans are not included in the long-term agreement.

Corn exports to all foreign countries, including Russia, in the coming year are expected to total around 45.3 million tons, and wheat exports may be about 28.6 million tons.

Saudis Reject GM Proposal, Report Says

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—An auto industry trade weekly here reports the Saudi Arabian government has turned down a bid by General Motors to build an assembly plant in that nation.

But a GM official said the firm has received no official word of rejection.

Automotive News said in this week's edition it has learned from analysts in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, that talks broke off because GM insisted on an interest-free loan for half the capital needed for the venture and a 40-per-cent import duty on competitors' vehicles.

A GM spokesman at the company's overseas headquarters in New York said: "Our understanding is that the question of the loan to GM-Saudi Arabia and related matters has been referred to the Council of Ministers for study and resolution. As it is now in their hands, it would be improper for us to comment further at this time."

GM proposed in late 1974 a joint venture with the government to construct a car and truck plant which would employ 550 persons and produce up to 3,000 vehicles a year. The facility would be financed 60 per cent by GM and 40 per cent by local investors.

The GM spokesman noted that the charging of interest is forbidden by the Islamic religion, thus the reported request by GM for an interest-free loan. But he said fees for any loan almost certainly would be included in the arrangement. The spokesman added that the Saudi government has had GM's proposal since last April.

Bank of Italy Names Ercolani to Ossola Post

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Mario Ercolani was named today as director-general of the Bank of Italy, replacing Rinaldo Ossola, who resigned in July.

Mr. Ercolani was previously vice-director-general of the bank. The post of director-general is second to the governor, Paolo Baffi.

Mario Sarcinelli was named to replace Mr. Ercolani as deputy director-general.

Russians Buy More Wheat From the U.S.

Purchase Is Under Long-Term Accord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bought an additional 275,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat worth an estimated \$34.5 million for delivery under a long-term agreement which takes effect this fall, the Agriculture Department said today.

Officials did not disclose the seller of the grain or other details. Grain sales to foreign countries, including Russia, are handled by private firms. No government credit has been involved in recent sales to the Russians.

The new sale, raised to more than 4.5 million tons the amount of wheat and corn now sold to Russia under a five-year agreement signed last fall. It calls for Russia to buy at least 6 million tons of wheat and corn annually, beginning with deliveries this Oct. 1, and as much as 8 million tons if Moscow chooses.

Russia can have more than 2 million tons of the grain a year if U.S. officials agree. However, because of improved Soviet crop prospects this year, department sources say Russia probably will not buy more than 8 million tons in 1976-77.

Sales so far under the first year terms of the agreement include 1,971,000 tons of wheat worth an estimated \$248.3 million at current export prices and 2,633,000 tons of corn worth an estimated \$307.7 million.

The Russians have also bought about 1.5 million tons of soybeans worth an estimated \$360 million from this year's crop. Soybeans are not included in the long-term agreement.

Corn exports to all foreign countries, including Russia, in the coming year are expected to total around 45.3 million tons, and wheat exports may be about 28.6 million tons.

Saudis Reject GM Proposal, Report Says

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—An auto industry trade weekly here reports the Saudi Arabian government has turned down a bid by General Motors to build an assembly plant in that nation.

But a GM official said the firm has received no official word of rejection.

Automotive News said in this week's edition it has learned from analysts in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, that talks broke off because GM insisted on an interest-free loan for half the capital needed for the venture and a 40-per-cent import duty on competitors' vehicles.

A GM spokesman at the company's overseas headquarters in New York said: "Our understanding is that the question of the loan to GM-Saudi Arabia and related matters has been referred to the Council of Ministers for study and resolution. As it is now in their hands, it would be improper for us to comment further at this time."

GM proposed in late 1974 a joint venture with the government to construct a car and truck plant which would employ 550 persons and produce up to 3,000 vehicles a year. The facility would be financed 60 per cent by GM and 40 per cent by local investors.

The GM spokesman noted that the charging of interest is forbidden by the Islamic religion, thus the reported request by GM for an interest-free loan. But he said fees for any loan almost certainly would be included in the arrangement. The spokesman added that the Saudi government has had GM's proposal since last April.

Bank of Italy Names Ercolani to Ossola Post

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Mario Ercolani was named today as director-general of the Bank of Italy, replacing Rinaldo Ossola, who resigned in July.

Mr. Ercolani was previously vice-director-general of the bank. The post of director-general is second to the governor, Paolo Baffi.

Mario Sarcinelli was named to replace Mr. Ercolani as deputy director-general.

The World's Poorest Relation

By Sharon Rosenhouse

DACCA—The most optimistic guess is that Bangladesh will have to depend on foreign aid for the next 25 to 50 years.

Since winning its independence from Pakistan in December, 1971, this nation has received \$4.4 billion in aid. The United States is the single largest donor with a contribution of just over \$1 billion.

Even if the aid continues at the same or higher levels—and there are many in the donor community who question whether it will or should—the problems here are staggering.

The most horrifying prospect is that the population will outdistance food supply. With 80 million people now, the population is expected to double within 20 years. And even now Bangladesh cannot feed itself, although it has some of the world's most fertile soil. Experts say the country should be self-sufficient in food. Some think it even has the potential to become a food exporter.

This is an agricultural economy, but the single biggest foreign expense is food. The vagaries of weather, the fact that only 18 per cent of the cultivated land is irrigated, lack of incentives and rural credit for farmers—these are among the reasons why Bangladesh has one of the lowest yields in the world, a half ton per acre.

This year Bangladesh had a record 12.1-million-ton rice crop. Still, the country will import almost 2 million tons of food grains.

Just accounts for about 80 per cent of export earnings. Bangladesh also exports tea, hides and skins, frozen shrimp and frog legs. "There's little scope in the economy," says a Western economist, adding: "It's like a banana republic."

Bangladesh has considerable supplies of natural gas. The gas is an ingredient for fertilizer, which is essential for an agricultural economy. And there is the possibility of liquefying the gas for export. But, an economist asks rhetorically, "Would you put money in here at risk?"

Little Hope For Oil Several firms have been drilling for oil, without success, in the Bay of Bengal. An oil strike would bring money to pay for it," explains an economist. "It would obviate the need to borrow so much." There is not much optimism about an oil strike, however.

The foreign community here, generally a cynical group, says the economic picture today is "greatly improved" over two years ago. This, they say, is largely the result of pressure on the government by the donor countries.

Despite the political upheaval of the last year, Bangladesh is still a very poor country.

—four governments brought down in a series of military coups—the various regimes have stayed with the tight fiscal policies imposed in late 1974 at the insistence of aid givers.

Today, foreign exchange reserves are up, inflation is under control, prices are lower, more food is available, the government seems more willing to rely on the private sector.

Despite this, one official says: "The outlook is hopeless. They haven't checked population growth. One of the four horsemen is going to be here in the next few years."

That pretty much reflects the despair felt in the aid community.

Part of the despair is concern over whether aid will continue to pour in. One official, who strongly believes Bangladesh is viable and should receive more assistance, suspects a "general malaise around the world, a deterioration of the aid position."

"It's going to take a very long time, require a lot of external assistance," the official says. "The question is whether the major donors will stay for the long haul."

Other foreign officials are not so sanguine. "I'm very pessimistic about the medium-term outlook," says a Western diplomat. Still, he thinks aid will continue to flow. "That's what the world does. Will it do any good? I don't think so. The problems are far too great and the politics far too fragile."

Foreign officials think out loud about cutting or stopping the aid. Many foreigners say Bangladesh will not help itself—and they always cite the need for increasing food production—unless it has no other choice.

"How cruel do you have to be to be kind?" is how one economist describes the dilemma. In a nation whose greatest problem is people—too many of them—the cold and impersonal numbers tell a grim story.

The people who live here account for the eighth largest population in the world. They occupy 1/300th of the world's land. Bangladesh is, therefore, one of the world's most crowded nations.

It is overwhelmingly rural, but the population density of 1,400 people to the square mile is higher than in most urban societies.

Population is growing at the rate of 3 per cent a year, but the growth in food production is only 2 per cent. Every minute, seven babies are born in Bangladesh. More than 40 per cent of the children born here die before they reach age six. Half the surviving children are malnourished.

The per-capita income is \$50 to \$70 a year. The literacy rate is 20 per cent. There are 14 to 20 million unemployed.

U.S. Factory Orders Decline 0.5% in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—New U.S. factory orders fell 0.5 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted \$95.1 billion in July from a revised \$95.6 billion in June, the Commerce Department said today.

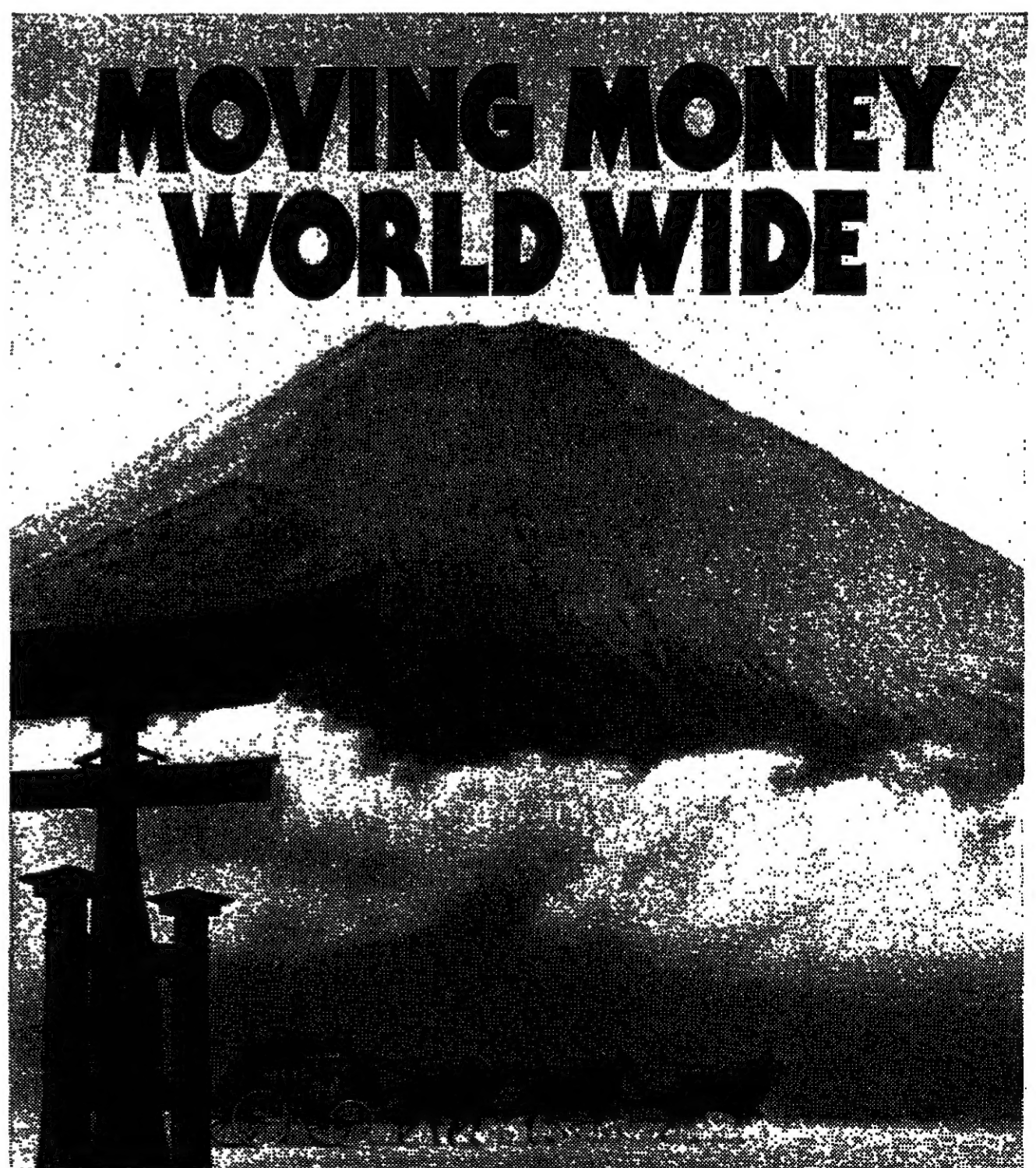
New factory orders for June were originally reported at \$95.5 billion.

New orders for durable goods were revised down to \$48.86 billion from the \$49.69 billion reported Aug. 20, and compared with \$49.93 billion in June. Non-durable goods orders totaled \$46.28 billion in July compared with \$45.67 billion in June.

Factory shipments in July totaled \$94.77 billion compared with \$94.24 billion, while inventories rose to \$151.78 billion from \$150.91 billion.

Unfilled orders at the end of July totaled \$122.86 billion compared with \$121.97 billion.

The inventories-to-shipping ratio was 1.61 in July compared with 1.60 in June and 1.77 in July 1975.



From letters of credit—the basic element of international trade, through loans, to complex multi-bank syndications, Wells Fargo is there, the world over, where people are building, growing, expanding with the information, experience and understanding that gets things done. If you want to put money in motion, call us. We can help.

WELLS FARGO BANK

LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited; Winchester House, 80 London Wall, London E.C. 2. LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 22, rue Zithe, Luxembourg. FRANCE: Lindenstrasse 15, 6 Frankfurt am Main 1. MADRID: Miguel Angel, 1 DPBO, 3 DCHA, Madrid 10. PARIS: Credit Chimique, Credit Chimique Building, 20 rue Treillard, 75008 Paris.

Auckland, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Madrid, Managua, Manila, Maracaibo, Mexico City, Miami, New York, Ottawa, Panama City, Paris, Quito, San Francisco, San Salvador, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo.

Jacques Werner
Rudolf Sieber
Jean-Patrice Piergili

are pleased to announce that they have established a law, tax and economic consulting firm under name of

WERNER, SIEBER & PIERGILI

counselors-at-law and advisors in international business

Place de la Fusterie, 5,
CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland.
Phone: (022) 28.34.22.
Telex: 239.041.

[illegible]

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices Aug. 31, 1976	Bid	Ask
The following list			
		Batthorn	211

[illegible]

Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev.	High
sterdam	88.90	88.90	105.8
ussels	108.60	108.57	123.0
Amstert	142.57	141.58	159.6
ndon 30	350.80	355.00	420.8
ndon 30	163.39	155.80	183.0
an	82.01	82.51	91.1
ts	90.10	91.00	112.1
ney	502.33	500.74	522.6
ny (a)	367.00	355.65	358.3
ny (a)	4738.14	4898.84	4985.5
rich	298.70	298.10	304.0
al New	101 Old		

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam		Gold Fleet	
20	134.20	Gun Bl	1
21	103.70	Guinness	
22	103.20	Hawker-Sidd	
23	201.50	Hudson Bay	1
24	70.20	Imperial Chem	
25	70.20	Imperial	
26	39.60	Marlboro	
27	39.60	Marlboro	
28	134.40	Nichols	
29	53.50	Plessey	
30	53.50	Rand Mines	
31	51.00	Royal Dutch	
32	117.00	R.T.K.	
33	83.60	Shell	
34	83.60	Shell	
35	190.80	Thorn (A)	
36	145.00	Tube Investments	
37	145.00	Union Carb	
38	145.00	Vickers	
39	259.00	War L3's	25
40	259.00	Wm. Over	
41	259.00	West Drif	
42	259.00	West Hind	
43	259.00	West Min	

Chapel	5,910		
Inno-BM	1,650	Bastogi	1.1
oken	3,690	Erbe	2.7

Orina	4,830	Er Marelli	
Verona	1,108	Verona	
Genova	2,225	Finalisti	
milano	2,389	Generali	2,389
mi	1,160	IP	
Frankfurt		Illegals	
IP	66,90	Italdier	
er	128,30	LaRinas	
Vermezbuch	92,50	Montefrè	
mag	342,50	Olivetti	
1980	294,50	Pirelli	
ideBk	229,50	Snia Vico	
Akhen	139,50	Torpi	
thos	71,50		
thos	36,50		
thos	145,50		
thos	24,50		
thos	234,10		
thos	86		
thos	34		

120.50	Moët-Henri
131	Moulinex
	Paribas

[illegible]

Aug. 31, 1976	Bottles	Bd
---------------	---------	----

[illegible]

Aug. 31, 1976
Price 1

Yen		
Asahi Glass	325	Matsui E. Wks
Canon	431	Mitsubishi Corp
Daif Nip Pbri	522	Mitsubishi Hyv Ind
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	285	Mitsubishi
Hitachi	215	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor C.	699	Sharp
Itoha	293	Shiseido
Japan Air Lines	2000	Sony Corp
Kansai El Pwr.	683	Sumitomo Bank
Kawasaki	425	Toshiba Marine
Kirin Brewery	346	Tokai
Komatsu	434	Teljin
Kubota	337	Tokyo Marine
Matsui Ind.	646	Toray
		Toyota

Company Report

Iowa Beef Processors

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	549.1	492.2
Profits	6.4	5.1
Per Share dfl...	2.06	2.00

EDF to Float Bond
NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP-D)—Electricité de France announced plans today to sell \$100 million of 10-year notes in the bond market here.

Trans

**Container
Services
Company** Agents
TRA

CONTAINER LEASING
18
ANNUAL
On Original
Invest a minimum of \$2,000

or Shipping approved; comp
containers owned by private in

Services.

Write or telephone for further information to:

Director, I.C.T.

**Transcontainer
Services Co.,
32 Chesham Place,
London, S.W.1, U.K.
01-235 0591.**

Name

Address

.....

Telephone

August 31, 1976

	\$	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	Sfr.	SwissF.
Germany	2,429.0	4,893.0	104.57	31.371	21.435	17.631	106.585
France	3,848.0	7,696.0	161.13	50.010	34.261	28.000	174.280
Italy	2,550.0	5,099.0	106.67	33.730	24.770	6.820	101.280
Spain	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
U.K.	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Japan	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Sweden	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Norway	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Denmark	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Belgium	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Netherlands	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Portugal	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Greece	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Finland	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Ireland	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Switzerland	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Austria	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Poland	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Czech Republic	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Slovak Republic	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Hungary	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Slovenia	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Croatia	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Serbia	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Montenegro	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Albania	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Moldova	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Romania	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Bulgaria	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Greece	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Turkey	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Israel	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
India	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
China	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Japan	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
South Korea	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Hong Kong	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Taiwan	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Singapore	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Malaysia	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Thailand	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Philippines	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Indonesia	1,400.0	2,800.0	58.35	16.880	14.750	5.600	100.580
Brunei	1,400.0	2,8					

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Loans		New Brunswick		102		103		104		105		106		107		108		109		110		111		112		113		114		115		116		117		118		119		120		121		122		123		124		125		126		127		128		129		130		131		132		133		134		135		136		137		138		139		140		141		142		143		144		145		146		147		148		149		150		151		152		153		154		155		156		157		158		159		160		161		162		163		164		165		166		167		168		169		170		171		172		173		174		175		176		177		178		179		180		181		182		183		184		185		186		187		188		189		190		191		192		193		194		195		196		197		198		199		200		201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210		211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220		221		222		223		224		225		226		227		228		229		230		231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240		241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253		254		255		256		257		258		259		260		261		262		263		264		265		266		267		268		269		270		271		272		273		274		275		276		277		278		279		280		281		282		283		284		285		286		287		288		289		290		291		292		293		294		295		296		297		298		299		300		301		302		303		304		305		306		307		308		309		310		311		312		313		314		315		316		317		318		319		320		321		322		323		324		325		326		327		328		329		330		331		332		333		334		335		336		337		338		339		340		341		342		343		344		345		346		347		348		349		350		351		352		353		354		355		356		357		358		359		360		361		362		363		364		365		366		367		368		369		370		371		372		373		374		375		376		377		378		379		380		381		382		383		384		385		386		387		388		389		390		391		392		393		394		395		396		397		398		399		400		401		402		403		404		405		406		407		408		409		410		411		412		413		414		415		416		417		418		419		420		421		422		423		424		425		426		427		428		429		430		431		432		433		434		435		436		437		438		439		440		441		442		443		444		445		446		447		448		449		450		451		452		453		454		455		456		457		458		459		460		461		462		463		464		465		466		467		468		469		470		471		472		473		474		475		476		477		478		479		480		481		482		483		484		485		486		487		488		489		490		491		492		493		494		495		496		497		498		499		500																																																																																				
Canada 75-52	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904

© 2007 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2007 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
\$75 million BOND LOAN 1976-1980
AT FLOATING RATE
The rate of interest applicable for the six-month period beginning September 1, 1976, and set by the reference agent is 7% annually.

13.10 Exporto

a delivery.

(An international call means business

“ Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

OPPORTUNITIES

SELLING IN ARABIA
If you want to sell your products or service in Arabia you need

WE GIVE IT

Our business center in London provides a full range of services for visiting executives. V hotel bookings, prearranged car hire, market analyses, 24-hour telex service, translation, identification typing, accommodation, address, company registration much more

Plan your next visit to the Middle East with us. Write for brochure now

GULF BUSINESS SERVICES
P.O. Box 5,535, DUBAI,
United Arab Emirates

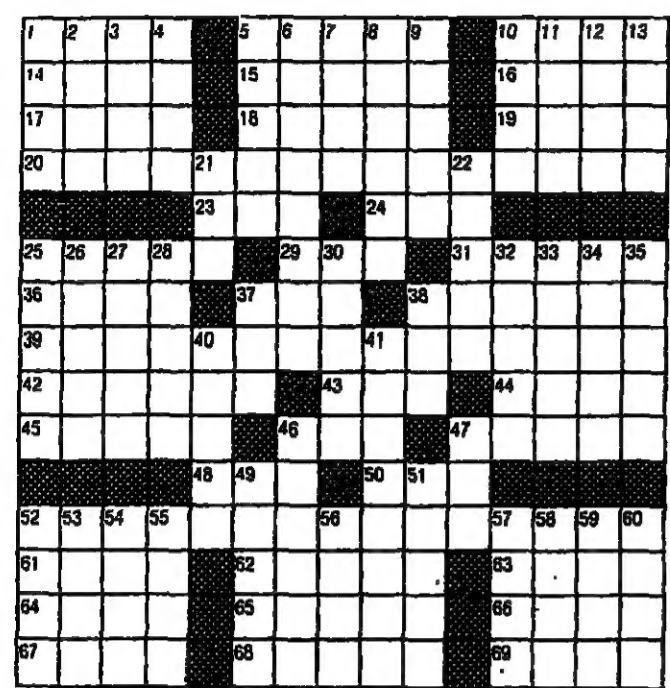
ELECTRONIC SERV

ELECTRONIC SERVICE
European technical Service
Organisation based in
many and U.K. wishes to
into contracts with manu-
facturers and exporters to
provide complete technical ser-
vice throughout Europe. Elec-
tronic, electromechanical and
associated equipment preferred.
We guarantee that our highly
skilled field engineers will
be at any place in Europe within
48 hours of notification.
emergency cases within
hours. For further information,
please contact:
SOFEG D-6900 HEIDELBERG
Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage

CROSSWORD

Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Busy creatures
 - 5 Sour
 - 10 Soviet agency
 - 14 Reiner or Carner
 - 15 Mushroom
 - 16 Can. province
 - 17 Bewildered
 - 18 Acid prefix
 - 19 Tide
 - 20 Shimmers of evil
 - 23 Kind of rule
 - 24 Candelabra tree
 - 25 Shoe molds
 - 26 Grain beard
 - 31 Gay
 - 32 Movie dog
 - 37 German pronoun
 - 38 Precisionist
 - 39 Symbol of disruption
 - 42 Publicize
 - 43 Spanish town
 - 44 Paris parent
 - 45 McCarthy
 - 46 Peleg's son
 - 47 Man the tiller
 - 48 Miss Lupino
 - 52 Seamen's org.
 - 53 Trifling
- DOWN**
- 1 Weak as —
 - 2 Defunct auto
 - 3 Catalpa or elm
 - 4 Blind part
 - 5 Italian peak
 - 6 Smart retort
 - 7 Fish's railroad
 - 8 American Indian
 - 9 Flourish
 - 10 Thinking place
 - 11 Sheltered
 - 12 Restrained
 - 13 Military trenches
 - 21 Initials on a limey's cap
 - 22 Nebraska town
 - 25 Wood strips
 - 26 Colorless
 - 27 Cubic measure
 - 28 Sister of Absalom
 - 29 Seeker's question
 - 32 Adroit
 - 33 Hindu title
 - 34 Ink, in France
 - 35 Emphyrean
 - 37 Neither Dem. nor Rep.
 - 38 Depression org.
 - 40 Stale joke
 - 41 Kitten
 - 46 Scold
 - 47 Big — of Calif.
 - 48 Fabric workers
 - 51 Dillon et al.
 - 52 Muffet or America
 - 53 Old Greek theaters
 - 54 Approach
 - 55 Caffeine xnt
 - 56 Biblical mount
 - 57 Election losers
 - 58 Where Bryce Canyon is
 - 59 Ibsen character
 - 60 Small drink



WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	51	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	51	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	51	70	Cloudy
ANTWERP	51	70	Cloudy
BEIJING	51	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	51	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	51	70	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	51	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	51	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	51	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	51	70	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	51	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	51	70	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	51	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	51	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	51	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	51	70	Cloudy
Helsinki	51	70	Overcast
ISTANBUL	51	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	51	70	Cloudy
LONDON	51	70	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	51	70	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL MUT. S.A.

- (d) American Int'l. Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Int'l. Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Int'l. Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Overseas Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Overseas Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Overseas Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN PACIFIC INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Pacific Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Pacific Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Pacific Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Real Estate Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Real Estate Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Real Estate Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN TRUST INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Trust Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Trust Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Trust Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN WORLD INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American World Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American World Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American World Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN YACHTING INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Yacht Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Yacht Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Yacht Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN ZEPHYRUS INVESTMENT CORP.

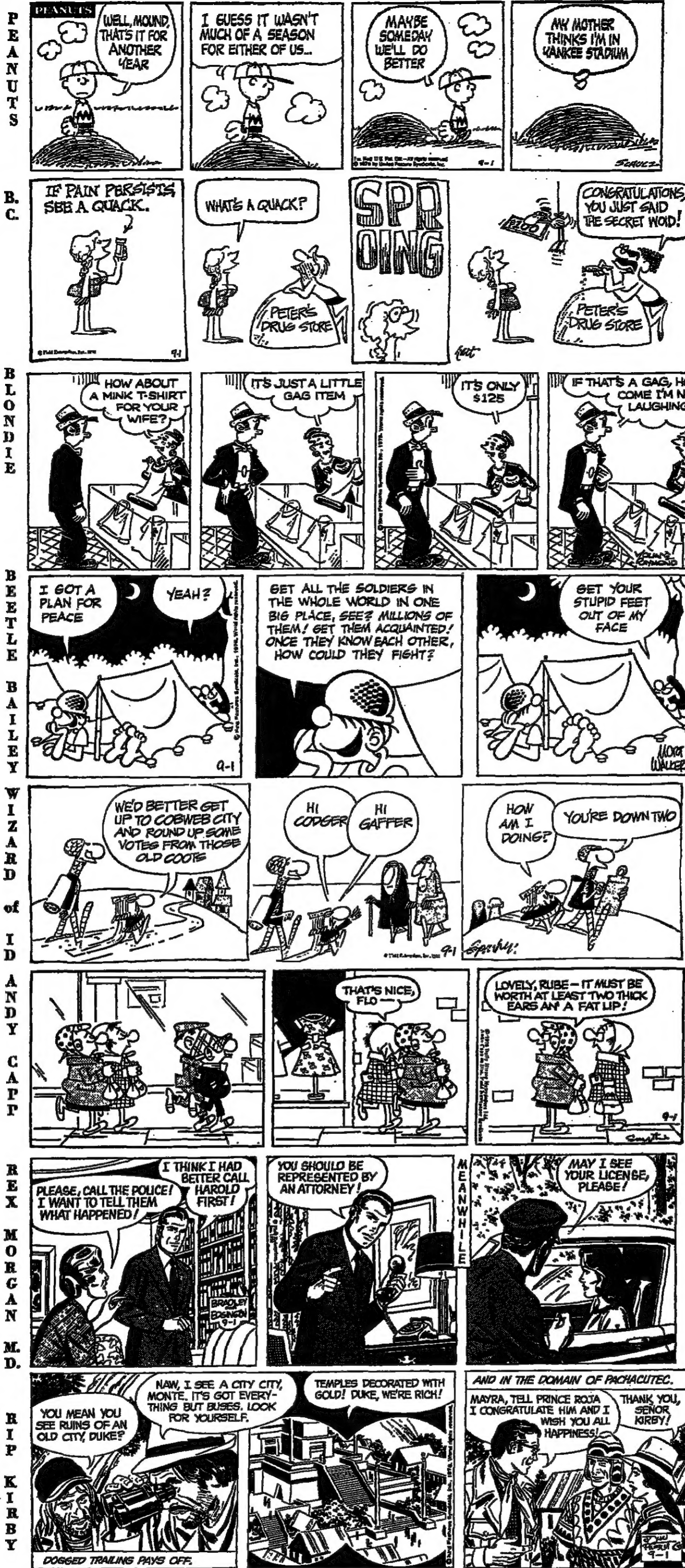
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN ZEPHYRUS INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50

AMERICAN ZEPHYRUS INVESTMENT CORP.

- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50
- (d) American Zephyrus Fund... \$12.50



BOOKS

FIRE AND ICE

By Andrew Tobias, William Morrow and Co. Illustrated. 282 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

BACK in 1932, when Charles Reardon started Reardon Brothers, the company's only product, nail polish, was worn chiefly by "actresses and whores," says the company's biographer, Andrew Tobias. Forty-three years later, at Charles Reardon's death, Reardon was a top-300 corporation and selling over 400 shades of nail polish, plus a well-stocked dermatological pharmacopeia of other beauty products, from hair sprays to skin rejuvenators. Reardon, whose general opinion of women was that they were "lax and cheats," had made the painted women respectable.

"Fire and Ice" is the title of one of Reardon's famous lipstick-shade promotions, a color that might be cynically dubbed supererogatory red—traces the rise of Charles Reardon and the Reardon Co., and while providing very well the nuts and bolts of this business success story, Tobias also makes a convincing case that company and man were mutually inclusive.

In this kind of biography, with the subject dead, the author can have his cake and eat it, too, in terms of selectivity. At times the book reads like an expanded New York magazine article (where part of it indeed appeared), throwing off a swirling cloud of anecdotes, equally weighted between the trivial and the significant, though certainly lively. One of the more charming crosses that Charles Reardon made in his later years was that, unlike the other cosmetic-industry giants such as Estée Lauder (Reardon's bete noire), Helena Rubinstein, Elizabeth Arden, Max Factor and Hazel Bishop (who was actually forced out of the company she had founded), his own company did not emblazon his name. The intrusive "I" was an indiscretion of youth and an expensive one, inserted in 1933 when the brothers took in as a partner a nail-polish manufacturer named C. R. Lachman. In exchange for an investment of a few thousand dollars, Lachman acquired a half interest—later renegotiated down to a third—while he did little, other than voting the 50 per cent of the voting stock he had craftily retained. When asked what he did at Reardon, Lachman liked to say, "I've got a rake, and I rake it in."

Lachman was not the last overpaid executive at Reardon—the company was noted for its adipose executive salaries, though not its adipose executives, because Reardon disliked fat people—he was a heart-attack nut and sworn enemy of fat, animal and otherwise. Being a partner, Lachman couldn't be fired; most of the high-paid executives were, however, for Reardon had the highest turnover rate in the business. Reardon used executives like Kleener. Reardon was the

company's red-hot center, ruthless, driving, crude, but perfectionist, a man of "democratic magnetism" who joined the "electricity" that powered the company.

Not surprisingly, there is considerably mixed opinion about Reardon among those who follow him, generating a rich folklore that would seem to favor another Albert Speer celebration. In his later years as a jet setter, he was a gossip-column item, a man of further, minor legend.

Making his way to the middle ground, Tobias does level best to separate the man from the merely respected, giving confirmation or modification where he can, but not letting lack of it stand in the way. Including a good story, he sketches a lot of the man who should please gossip fans like clings to a seriousness of purpose on the whole and is a with a sympathetic bias toward Reardon.

Yet "Fire and Ice" is no a minimal whitewash; rather, it has a sympathy toward Reardon that enables a clear outline of the man, enabling to emerge through his of gossip and conflicting perspectives. Reardon was a tiger, leashed from the cage of a Jewish childhood in a ghetto, which is no excuse for cruelties, but still explains his consuming a power and what he had those, his need for "the" which meant maintaining largest private yacht in the and living beyond his mill plus annual salary.

So when he says of some 18 century Pantheon drawings acquired, "Couldn't we get artist back to put a little in them?" we understand, probably saw the drawings just another of those ad lats he ripped apart for a minor sending them back for revision many as 36 times, until his for perfection was satisfied.

"Divide and Conquer" how one former employee characterized Reardon's management philosophy; he kept his well-hands living in fear, and e-bugged their telephones, also bugged his competitors learn of their new products among other sharp practices, all of which Tobias gets to bottom of; such activity flows naturally out of his corporate philosophy of "Copy everything and you can't go wrong," once they were copied, Reardon improved them; he relied quality and superior market skills, Tobias says, rather than creativity or cost accounting.

At bottom, he knew he selling dreams, not soap. If his products were marked eight to 10 times their cost the time they were in the at and part of this cost was tributable to an advertising get that reached \$65 million year, well, why shouldn't woman pay for the manufacturing cost of the dream as well the product? So Tobias's book does contain the fodder reflection, as well as giving Charles Reardon, moles and A lonely man, unable to Reardon was, by his own to—the bottom line—a great n

Richard R. Lingeman is book reviewer for The New Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trust

The deal shown in the diagram would test the powers of any expert. Playing in a rubber bridge game, South successfully maneuvered a guard squeeze, a very rare ending indeed.

He and his partner were using a strong club system, so South did not show his spade suit until the second round. After North showed a spade fit, both players bid aggressively until the slam was reached.

After the opening lead of club jack was won with the South judge that his A chance was to score four diamonds. But he changed his mind when he led the king of that at the second trick and produced the queen. Two were drawn in three rounds in the closed hand, and a heart was led. This was due around to East's queen, and returned a club.

South won with the king, led his penultimate trump to duce this position:

South with the king, led his penultimate trump to duce this position:

WEST EAST
♠ 73 ♠ 642
♥ 1052 ♥ KQ3
♦ 109652 ♦ Q
♣ J104 ♣ Q98753

SOUTH (D)
♠ A10985
♥ A986
♦ K4
♣ AK

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club jack.

The lead of the last forced West to give up a heart so the declarer was able to two diamond tricks and lead heart jack to pin the ten at 12th trick.

JUMBLE

—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAHBE
RINPT
PANPHE
WEARLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: PROBE GLOVE JUNKET AIRWAY
Answer: An easy picture with a "loach" in the middle—A "WAL-KO-VER"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



